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Part One
Pages 1-8

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DI CESNOLA CANNOT STAY

Artists and Archæologists Show He Is Useless and Harmful.

ALERT ONLY IN GETTING IN THE WAY

He Arraigns as "Fresh Blood" Such Men as Kennedy, Choate, Adams, and Ward.

HIS UNTRACEABLE CYPRIAN COLLECTIONS

The Metropolitan Museum of Art Has Been Made by Him a By-Word Among Archaeologists.

Louis P. Di Cesnola, continued in office as Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art last month by a vote of some Trusteees. which was a succès d'estime for the venerable President of the corporation, Henry G. Marquand, and not a vote of confidence in Di Cesnola or an evidence that in the opinion of the majority of the Trustees he possessed either ability or admirable traits, was much talked about yesterday by artists and archaeologists and those in sympathy and touch with them.

Thanks to Director Di Cesnola's published talk about himself, his appreciation of the situation could be correctly gauged. He has, he said, a year's more lease of office, and, had he been defeated when the attempt was made to extirpate him, he would, like a Fourth Ward primary politician, have been prepared to challenge the vote of several Trustees and so find a way to hang on to office despite the opinion of a majority of the Trustees that he was no longer endurable.

"The inevitable evil day," said one commentator, "has simply been put off. The sentiment that actuated those who sought to get rid of Di Cesnola is not going to be appeased. You can't stifle it. It's going to grow, and look out in May, at the quarterly meeting, for a more concerted attack, which will not be checked by sympathy.

"Coming to facts, what is Di Cesnola doing at the museum? His salary was $12,000 a year and was increased to $15,000. For this he is about on a par with the 'boss super' in a theatre or the man at the front door of a mansion where there is a function of the 'Four Hundred.' He 'runs' things generally, is as uncivil as the average Brown to the average society leader, and alert only in getting in the way and making underlings, policemen, guardians, and scrubwomen hustle. And yet he has the audacity to arraign as 'fresh-blood' enemies such Trustees as John S. Kennedy, Joseph H. Choate, Edward D. Adams, and John Q. A. Ward as 'setting up their opinion against those of the men who founded the institution.'"

One whose knowledge of the circumstances that attended the revolt against the obnoxious Director and of how the feeling against Di Cesnola culminated in an attempt to be rid of him, and who, moreover, sets aside the Feuardent controversy as having no bearing on the present issues, said yesterday:

"Gen. Di Cesnola is not criticised by me. What I say of him is voicing common stock opinion, based on ample information, the result of close observation by many, a concensus of decision after treating the question fairly.

"The main reason why many Trustees decided that a movement to get rid of Di Cesnola to promote the best interests of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was his lack of interest in all fine art matters, except in regard to his own collection. Who ever saw him show the slightest interest in a work of art except when the Cypriote collections were concerned? For my part I do not think that he knows a picture from a Japanese curio.

"Now with that absence of vitalizing, redeeming interest comes a surliness of demeanor, a snappishness in his relations with committeemen who undertake to do the detailed work of the museum, for it is to be noted how very great is the amount of work done by the members of the Board of Trustees in the committees, beside those of executive, auditing, and finance functions. There are no less than eight committees on fine art matters, which consist of three persons each, besides President Marquand, ex-officio member of each.

"Some of the Trustees do an enormous amount of work. If they had to deal with a Director with big sympathies, and not selfish and egotistical, the drudgery of these gentlemen would be immensely diminished. As it is, they encounter difficulties which might be kept out of their way by a willing and well-informed Director.

"So much for the immediate, the irritating cause. Behind it there are other considerations. Perhaps, without the immediate cause these other faults, by no means indifferent when allied to the major one, might not have brought about what cannot be regarded as other than a crisis at the present time.

"Passing then from the fundamental cause of the endeavor to relegate Di Cesnola to private life, we come, in the first place, to the two Cypriote collections. They are not generally traceable to any definite finding place. No one has ever been able to ascertain what specimens came from tombs, those which were found in ruined temples, or from the sacred enclosures of temples, and those which were simply purchased by Gen. Di Cesnola whether in Cyprus or elsewhere. Concerning many of the pieces there has never any attempt been made at fixing their provenance, and of those which have been set down as found at Curium or Golgoi there is a very general incredulity among archaeologists.

"Some archeologists of the highest reputation have stated positively, in print, that the sites selected as those from which Di Cesnola statues and vases came were obviously impossible, and others that the supposed subterranean vaults in which an alleged temple treasure was found to be absolutely non-existing.

"Therefore, the objects belonging to the Di Cesnola collections, however valuable separately, are incapable of being catalogued and instead of being a help to archaeological students in fixing the dates and places of fabrication of other objects they themselves are in need of the same classification by internal evidence. To use a simile, no comparative anatomy is possible with such a collection. A student coming with an object to be guaged by the Di Cesnola collections finds no authoritative data and goes away uninformed.

"This difficulty is made worse because it is maintained that the Di Cesnola objects have been 'mixed' with other specimens in the museum. This has been boldly asserted, and the difficulty of making any use of the Di Cesnola specimens is increased by the fact that there is no catalogue, while the Director is unable to aid in the matter.

"A result of this is that no archaeologist comes to this city from Europe or another city except to study a particular piece in the Cypriote collections, and approximate its date by a comparison with the properly-catalogued collections of Europe or other museums.

"This has been a byword against the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One instance: A sketch was made of a specimen in the Di Cesnola collection and was taken to Europe and shown to an archaeologist. He exclaimed:

"'Why, that never came from Cyprus. Where did you get it?'

"'Oh, it did. You are mistaken. It is in the Di Cesnola collection.'

"'The Di Cesnola collection, eh? Why, that was picked up all over the Levant.'

"Now, understand me—this incident is not given to present a question of truth or falsehood, of good or bad faith, but to illustrate one of many phases of incredulity.

"As to Di Cecnola's right to claim distinction as an archaeologist, it is a commonly-held opinion in New-York, and, in fact, everywhere, by people who are interested in fine arts and their history and archaeology, and who have given attention to the situation at the museum, that neither its interests nor those of the public, nor to go further, the interests of American reputation in fine arts and archaeological matters are promoted by his retention as Director.

"Apart from his unpleasant demeanor, his repellant ways, he has no scientific knowledge, is intolerant, and keeps the museum apart so as not to be in touch with art.

"And this brings me to a point where I must handle what appears to be a delicate subject, but which, frankly treated as the joint opinion of many, should not offend. In the Board of Trustees are many who are ideal officers of the corporation and conscientiously zealous in promoting the interests of the museum, but who, from various causes, mainly those of avocation, are not precisely in sympathy with artistic instruction, while earnest in seeing to it that the museum shall excell in every branch. When ethical objections, based on artistic reasons, are made against Di Cesnola, they cannot understand thoroughly what is being found fault with, and so, when it comes to a vote they are swayed by such an appeal as that made by President Marquand, whose devotedness and generosity I cannot praise too highly. So that some of the Trustees do not understand what a paramount objection to Di Cesnola is his want of sympathy with art. The result is that some who voted to retain him said 'Is that all?' and continued him in office.

"Few in art or archaeological centres are ignorant of the fact that Di Cesnola is not 'in touch' with Directors of other museums. No one of such officials speaks of him with respect as a well-equipped, erudite archaeologist. This is a very important matter, in our opinion. He is not considered by them to be their equal. He cannot talk about archaeology, and doesn't know what it means.

"Of Di Cesnola's present services and their value, I can only say that a superintendent or overseer could be appointed who would do what he does for $15,000 a year for one-fifth of the sum. I can compare him to a junior professor in a college, or a functionary who sees that the 'help' don't go wrong, because I do not regard him as in touch with the fine arts or as an archaeologist. His bearing toward committeemen suggests the Italian trooper, the Captain of dragoons.

"What evidence has he in twenty years given that he is a litterateur, in sympathy with the fine arts, or an archaeologist? A book, "Cyprus, Its Cities, Tombs, and Temples," bears his name as author. But not a single paper or lecture contributed to the literature of the fine arts or archaeology."

CLARENCE COOK'S CHARGES.

The "Golgol Temple" Statue, He Says, Is a Much-Altered Fraud.

Of the various charges which have been brought from time to time by archaeologists and others against Gen. Di Cesnola and his alleged Cypriote antiquities, now quartered in the Metropolitan Museum, none is more specific than those set forth in a pamphlet published by Clarence Cook, entitled, "Transformations and Migrations of Certain Statues of the Cesnola Collection." Mr. Cook has the reputation of being an expert in Levantine antiquities. His pamphlet has aroused widespread curiosity and comment among archaeologists.

The purpose of Mr. Cook's curious and interesting little book is to show, as he says:

First—That the statuary belonging to the Cesnola collection is largely made up of unrelated fragments, and few examples can be found that have not been repaired, restored, altered, added to, scraped, and painted.

Second—That these fragments, if left untouched, would still have possessed a certain archaeological value, but the treatment to which they have been subjected has deprived them of all scientific value whatever, and that they never possessed artistic value.

Third—That as to the question of the locality where the objects came from, no confidence is to be placed in Gen. Di Cesnola's statements, the specimens coming from anywhere and everywhere, and being assigned to various localities indiscriminately.

Fourth—And that as an educator, whether in art, history, or archaeology, the value of the collection is nil; even worse, since, according to Mr. Cook, it leads to confusion and error.

In order to make clear his charges and to fix them definitely on public attention, Mr. Cook has selected a very limited number of the Cesnola antiquities for investigation.

He has chosen as the chief subject of his investigation, for instance, the statue numbered 39 in the Metropolitan Museum catalogue, and thus called: "A Man Holding the Head of a Horned Animal."

Of this statue Mr. Cook declares it was discovered in different places and at different times, and was curtailed, restored, added to, and "improved in many ways." Like many other objects in the collection, it is alleged to have been found in a temple at Golgoi.

As the statue now stands, it is considerably longer than life, and represents a headless man, clad in a tunic, holding in the left hand the horned head of an animal. The man stands erect, the legs are apart. The right arm is gone from a point about half way between the elbow and shoulder.

The first account of this statue, according to Mr. Cook, was published in Harper's Magazine for July, 1872, and was contained in an article written by a prominent citizen of New-York who had met Gen. Di Cesnola in Cyprus, and there seen his collection of antiquities.

Although now headless, the statue is represented in the magazine article as having

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PORT DEPOSIT FLOODED

Great Ice Gorge in the Susquehanna River at Last Gives Way.

HOUSES MOVED FROM FOUNDATIONS

Kittanning and Ford City, Penn., in Danger of Being Swept Away —Portions of Templeton Inundated.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 3.—The ice gorge in the Susquehanna just above this town broke at noon to-day, and the railroad tracks and streets along the river front were flooded to a depth of several feet. The congregations in all the churches were dismissed, many of the worshippers in the Presbyterian Church being compelled to make their exit through the rear windows.

Another gorge soon formed, and the backwater ran off. A second break came at 3 o'clock. It proved more disastrous than the first. The water rose four feet in five minutes.

Several houses were moved from their foundations, fences and outbuildings were carried away, and many persons took their household goods out of the upper windows and moved them to higher ground.

Telegraph lines have been broken down, and the Port Deposit and Columbia Railroad tracks north of the town are covered with ice and debris to a depth of from five to fifteen feet.

The people are fearful of a much higher stage of water, and are moving their effects to places of safety.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 3.—Reports from up the Allegheny River to-night show that the large ice gorges at and above Kittanning have not yet moved out, and there does not appear to be enough water in the river to budge them. The people of Kittanning and other towns above, where the gorges are expected to break, anxiously patrolled the streets to-day, waiting for the upheaval, which seemed bound to come at any minute, but all agree to-night that there is not enough water to move the large body of ice, and this has somewhat diminished the anxiety.

A dispatch from Templeton says that early this morning a large gorge ten miles in length passed down the river. The former gorge that passed there had become so deeply imbedded in Peart's Eddy, three miles below Templeton, that to-day's gorge could not force its way through, but commenced piling high in the air, almost entirely closing the water's course.

The flood surpasses any former one in the history of the valley, the water being five feet higher than in the flood of 1865. The cottage portion of the Hotel Thompson at Templeton is eight feet under water. The rise came so suddenly that the furniture on the first floor of the hotel was not all gotten out.

The ferry at Templeton is also wrecked, and the Mahoning Distillery is three feet under water. Several houses are inundated and the ice is piled up to the roof in several localities. Nothing has ever equaled the present gorge.

If the present state of affairs continues down the river when the gorge goes out, the towns of Kittanning and Ford City will surely be swept away. A Kittanning dispatch says the ice broke a mile above Ford City to-day and passed down the river. No damage was done, except by overflow. This clears the river from Ford City to Pittsburg, a distance of forty miles, and is a great relief to the people.

The county bridge across Mahoning Creek and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Bridge above Kittanning are in danger of being swept away. The railroad people have run a heavily-loaded train on their bridge to hold it down.

Unless the weather is such that it will thaw out these large gorges gradually, great damage will surely follow when the final break takes place. No great damage to property has yet occurred, except at Templeton, where the loss will reach several thousand dollars.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., March 3.—Another run of ice from the head of the river last night increased the length of the great ice gorge above this city. The flood of back water at the rear of the jam is reported to be falling this evening. There now seems to be no possibility of the gorge's breaking on the present flood.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 3.—The Susquehanna River in this city is bank full and still rising. The ice began to move this morning, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon gorged near Nanticoke. One span of the traction company's new bridge crossing the river at Buttonwood was carried away.

The flats on the west side of the river were inundated, and traffic between here and Kingston is cut off. The water is twenty feet above the low-water mark.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 3.—The gorge which formed in the river west of here now extends from the head of the Lockhaven boom to Ferney, and promises to stay there. The gorge at Linden remains intact. Reports received from all points west of here state that the stream and its tributaries are practically clear of ice to the head of the gorge at Ferney, and the water is falling.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad tracks for five miles east of Ferney are covered with from ten inches to three feet of water. A work train is following the rear of the gorge and clearing the tracks as fast as the water recedes. No trains have passed west of Lockhaven since Friday.

INTERCEDING FOR MRS. DOMINIS

The Wife of the Hawaiian President Asks Mercy for the ex-Queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—A private letter from Honolulu states that Mrs. Dole is interceding strongly for the ex-Queen.

President Dole is reported to be wavering between granting her a full pardon or letting the sentence stand.

Got the Better of Train Robbers.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 3.—Two masked men stopped the east-bound Southern Pacific overland train near Antelope Station, a short distance from this city, at 12:30 o'clock this morning. They climbed over the tender into the cab, and, covering the engineer and fireman with revolvers, ordered them to stop, and compelled them to uncouple the express car. At this stage the engineer and fireman turned on the robbers and succeeded after a short struggle in fighting them off.

A Daily Paper at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 3.—A newspaper called The Daily Press will be issued here to-morrow morning. The Daily Press will be the only daily paper issued in this city that receives a telegraphic news report, and it will undoubtedly fill a want here for a live newspaper. The Daily Press will receive the full leased wire service of the United Press.

TWO STEAMSHIPS A TOTAL LOSS

The Furness Liner Venetian Breaks in Two Off Boston—Steamer Oakdene Sinks Near Lewes, Del.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Furness Line steamer Venetian, which stranded on Slate Ledge at the the Lower Middle Saturday afternoon, while on her way to London with a large and valuable cargo of miscellaneous merchandise, will become a total wreck.

Her cargo will be lost.

The steamer broke in two just amidship shortly after daylight this morning, and in consequence the tide ebbs and flows in her. The agents of the vessel and cargo have abandoned her to the underwriters.

Her crew, numbering forty-five men, was sent ashore this morning and taken to the Mariners' House. Capt. Farrington and his officers and Pilot George W. Lawler remain on board.

The live stock was saved, except twenty-two head of cattle, which were scalded to death by the main steam pump, which burst shortly after the steamer stranded. The steamer is liable to separate any minnte.

Pilot Lawler states that No. 8 Buoy, at the Lower Middle, near which the steamer lies, is fully 100 feet out of its position, and that is why the steamer went ashore. He also states that a fishing vessel crossed the steamer's bow, and the steamer, in trying to avoid a collision, ran too close to the buoy, which he did not know was out of place.

The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth $500,000.

LEWES, Del., March 3.—The British steamship Oakdene, from Hamburg, via Halifax, for Baltimore, which went ashore yesterday at Assateague Beach, filled and sank last night, and will probably be a total loss.

Sixteen of the crew, including the officers, were taken off by the wrecking tug North America and brought here. The rest of the crew, four men, were landed by lifesavers.

The Oakdene was built at Sunderland, England, in 1884, and was 240 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 18 feet draught. Her tonnage was 996. She was commanded by J. A. Sandall, and was owned by G. T. Lam & Co. of Sunderland.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The British steamer Snowflake, from Penarth, landed at Marcus Hook to-day the crew of fourteen men of the Norwegian bark Birgitte. The Birgitte sailed from Mobile Jan. 11 for Queenstown, with a cargo of lumber.

The vessel met heavy weather, and the sails were carried away and her decks swept clean by the heavy seas. When sighted by the Snowflake, the bark was 300 miles westward of Queenstown Harbor and was in a waterlogged and helpless condition. The crew were exhausted by their severe labor and they abandoned the vessel and went aboard the Snowflake.

The Birgitte was a very old vessel, and was formerly owned in Nova Scotia, and was called the Sea Crest. When she became too weatherbeaten to be trusted with perishable freight, she was sold to Norwegians.

TERRORIZED BY A NEGRO

Women and Children of Lakeview Heights Chased by a Negro—Pistols and Guns Now in Readiness for Him.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., March 3.—The residents on Lakeview Heights are waiting with pistols and guns for the burly negro who has for the last week been chasing women and children in that neighborhood.

Last night he chased Mrs. John Gregory for over an eighth of a mile on the outskirts of the Heights. Mrs. Gregory was returning, about 8:30, from the village, and was nearing the edge of a swamp when she was confronted by a negro.

Mrs. Gregory, after a moment's hesitation, screamed and ran. The negro followed her through the swamp up to her house.

Mrs. Gregory, as soon as she got in the house, fainted, and was found in that condition on the floor by her husband when he came home.

The night before a negro, believed to be the same one who chased Mrs. Gregory, followed Foster Still, a lad who was returning from the village. He led the negro a roundabout chase through back yards and around barns.

The same night the negro followed George Glover. The boy was frightened at the negro's intimidating manner, and ran away. A clue to the identity of the chaser is given by some of the people on the Heights, who say they saw a strange negro strolling in that neighborhood on Thursday and Friday afternoons. Deputy Sheriff Clark Smith, who is working upon the matter, visited Mrs. Gregory, who described the negro as being of medium height, dressed in dark clothes and wearing a white bow tie.

TO MARRY A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Engagement Announced of Miss Leiter to Lord Scarsdale's Son.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, the well-known Chicago millionaire, to the Hon. G. Curzon, M. P., eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, of England. No date has been set for the wedding, but it probably will occur soon after Lent, and undoubtedly will be a brilliant social affair.

Mr. Curzon has travelled extensively, and is the anthor of works of travel in Persia and the far East. He has also held official position, having been for some time Under Secretary for India in the British Foreign Office. He was one of the distinguished foreign visitors to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Miss Leiter has figured prominently in Washington society since Mr. Leiter transferred his home to this city, where he has built one of the most imposing and costly of residences, and has entertained with munificence. Miss Leiter has been a favored guest at the White House, and has frequently assisted Mrs. Cleveland in her receptions.

It was current rumor at one time that Mr Leiter would be appointed United States Minister to St. Petersburg, and the matter progressed so far that Prince Cantacuzene, it is said, made an informal report to the State Department that Mr. Leiter would be entirely persona grata at the Russian Court.

Electrical Workers Meet and Talk.

The electrical workers met yesterday at 37 Clinton Place and listened to addresses by their leaders, but they did not seem to feel very sanguine of success in their strike, nor very confident of promised support by the building trades. They had heard that J. R. Strong, President of the Electric Contractors' Association, had said that non-union electrical workers would be employed to-day on all buildings where union men had struck, and that there would be ample police protection for the non-union men.

It is believed by many that the Board of Walking Delegates will find great difficulty in getting their union members to strike out of sympathy for the electric workers, as many of the men have been out of work a long time, and cannot afford to strike.

IGNOBLE AND IMPOTENT

Infamous Record of the Dying Congress.

A DISGRACE TO AMERICA

Held in Contempt for What It Has Done and Neglected to Do.

FAITHLESS TO PARTY AND COUNTRY

Both Houses Involved in the Popular Feeling of Disappointment and Disgust.

NO ONE REGRETS THE DISSOLUTION

Roll of Dishonor Containing the Names of Those Who Have Betrayed the People.

Before the setting of the sun to-night the Fifty-third Congress will have ceased to be. Its career has been of much interest; it has accomplished a few good things; it has afforded a few men the opportunity to make records creditable to themselves and useful to their country. Taken as a whole, however, the performance of the Democratic majority, coming for the first time in thirty years into complete control of the Government, entrusted with the power to embody in the laws, the policies with which the party had been identified, responsible for the prudent management of affairs, has been so lame and impotent that it may be said without offending Democrats, that nothing in the life of the Congress became it so much as its taking off.

If the Congress is to be condemned for its short comings, there is no doubt that for much of what it has done badly or failed to do, the Senate must be held chiefly accountable. But both bodies are responsible for the record of each. A more united and reasonable front on the part of the House, asserted from the beginning, and maintained with courage and spirit, would have furnished a more effective contrast with the execrable incompetency, disloyalty, and corruption of the Senate. If general dissolution had come to the body that most deserved it, the Senate would have died heretofore. But much of the Senate that arrested the suspicious attention of the country in the Summer of 1893, and afterward provoked it to indignant denunciation in the Winter and Summer of 1894, will linger in the public eye for several years, to suggest with the mention of familiar names the schemes of malignant political conspirators, and the efforts of disappointed Democratic marplots to thwart the Administration that had committed no greater offense than that of securing the approval of the people who had been solicited to put the Government in the hands of a worn-out and pliable "practical politician," instead of choosing a patriotic and trusted leader who had been tried and found competent to the great task.

The Fifty-third Congress secured the passage of a tariff bill, but it was marred by being under the vehicle of protectionists' jobs. To get the original bill from the House was not difficult; to wrest it from the Senate, as all will remember who recall the long history of the measure, on its way through the clutches of the Sugar Trust combination, was a prodigious task.

The First Silver Fight.

But even the House began its work without any clearly defined purpose to make the Administration successful. When the House met, in August, 1893, and heard the message of the President, requesting the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, so as to relieve the Treasury from the constant menace that was offered by the manufacture of silver notes that became at once a gold demand upon the Treasury, it was a question whether the repeal would be passed by the House. An early canvass of the members made by such men as Fitch, Tracey, Warner, Harter, Lapham, and others, just after the meeting in caucus of the silver men, who were eager to pass a free-coinage bill, showed that there was not more than a handful of men out of which to win a majority. With a disregard of the advice of the President, who was supported by a Democrat who had been known, before his acceptation of a Cabinet office, as a "conservative silver man," the silver section of the Democratic majority consulted and agreed upon a plan that at the outset was a defiance of the policy of the Administration, which, by the way, must be the policy of any Administration that is to succeed in running the Government safely. Gradually the silver side was weakened by discussion of the repeal bill, and before the vote was taken there were enough Democrats to assure its success. On the vote taken Aug. 28, 1893, there were in favor of repeal 140 Democrats and 100 Republicans. The majority of Democrats had been obtained with the greatest difficulty, however, and just before the request of the Administration was granted there were cast for the restoration of the Bland-Allison law 112 Democratic votes with 103 Democrats against it.

It is well known that the Administration was almost obliged to go upon its knees to get the Democratic Party in the House to perform this plain duty. No one in Washington needs to be told that some of the Democrats who reluctantly sacrificed their silver constituents in order to vote for the repeal were confident that the Senate would undo their work. The Senate had passed a free-coinage bill. The free-coinage men were still there; the men who disliked and would be glad to disappoint the President were there, and they calculated upon the support of Republicans, as well as piratical Democrats. The expectation of the silver men of the House was therefore justified to an extent when, after the bill had been discussed by the Senate a long time, and the discovery had been made that the silver men were able to prevent a vote, the compromise of Senator Gorman loomed in sight. Great would have been the prestige of the oleaginous coniver from Maryland if he could have forced upon the Administration, at that time, the compromise which made it a condition of the repeal that the Government should issue $200,000,000 of bonds. The Government did not then ask for the privilege of issuing bonds; it had not made a request for that permission, but Gorman resorted to all manner of argument to give the impression in the Senate that the bonds were asked for, and that the repeal was to be postponed for a year. Gorman's plot failed, not because he did not diligently press it, but because he was found out just in time to throw all the opponents of the repeal into hopeless confusion. In that condition, when the little band of conspirators against the policy of the President were accusing each other of perfidious conduct, the Administration won.

Deserted the Administration.

In House and Senate, since that time, the Administration has diminished in popularity with its own party, not because it deserved to be unpopular, but because the majority of the Democrats have been out of sympathy, through stupidity and ignorance, with the conservatism of the President, resentful because he would not "do something for silver," and so absorbed in contemplation of its own fanaticism on the subject that it has not had time to look into other subjects, and so has allowed itself to become impressed with the opinions of the minority on other subjects. Having permitted the minority to inject gross favoritism into the Tariff bill, the majority became infected with the foreign policy of the minority. Having a foreign policy that was and is honorable to the President and to the country, and one which it would have been worth the while of any member to study in order to meet and make it the topic of discussion when opportunity should offer, the Democrats have indolently permitted themselves to fall into the way of thinking of the jingoes of the Republican side, and their voices have been mingled with those of Republicans in ignorant and unworthy criticism of their own President, and the Administration that had maintained a decent and fair course in its relations with other nations was permitted to be dragged through its own house without awakening the first fighting impulse among the men who should have been its defenders. For a hundred years to come it hardly can be expected that there will be another single session of the United States Senate that will accumulate so much of righteous condemnation as did the Senate in the second session of the Fifty-third Congress.

The Story of the Downfall.

At the start there were in the body forty-four Democrats out of a total of eighty-five members. That was a majority of three. With this, and a determination to be united, the Democrats could have accomplished anything, from a change of the rules to complete redemption of the party pledges as made in the national platform. Mark how the defeat of the party in the Senate and its later demolition in the country were effected. A trio of Democrats — Gorman, Brice, Smith—just the dimensions of the majority that could have done anything, became the dictators of the other forty-one to do mischief. Champions of the Sugar Trust of the country, which kept its hirelings at the doors of the Senate, or following the "honorable" members of that body to their homes, or tracking them to committee consultations, they "held up" the majority of the majority side until that majority, mistaking its duty to the trio of Senatorial highwaymen for its responsibility to the country, to the scathing criticisms of which it paid no heed, persisted in a course which provoked and met with the most immediate and deserved rebuke that was ever visited upon a political party for the sins of three men.

But Gorman, Brice, and Smith, responsible though they are for much of the righteous scorn and resentment with which the party has been visited, and with which the Senate is still regarded, could not have succeeded if they had not been encouraged by the weakness, wickedness, and willfulness of other Senators. If there had been more fight in Jones of Arkansas, in Vilas, in Mills, and in two or three other Senators who were not hostile to the President, the reputation of the body might have been saved and a Tariff bill passed, too. Vest, the ill-mannered but gifted Senator who manifested his dislike of the President by neglecting to reply to an official and formal invitation to the White House to dine, and who mentioned the gaucherie with pride, fought for the ill-contrived trust combination, with full knowledge of its nefarious origin and hateful purpose, but preferred to keep faith with the caucus rather than march with the party in the Nation.

Insensate Haters of the President.

The insensate haters of the President in his own party and in the Senate were doubly gratified if their services to the Sugar Trust were appreciated by the trust, for they succeeded not only in proving themselves devoted "Senators from Havemeyer," but that they could give to their party and their President a Tariff bill not wanted by either. This was a particularly gratifying revenge to Gorman, who, in no circumstances, chooses to give the thing that is asked.

With a national reputation as a compromiser he has met with no success as a compromiser comparable with this. No Democrat nor Republican will dispute the assertion that his victory over the President and the House in getting the Sugar Trust tariff instead of the Wilson bill was a merely personal triumph to Gorman. If there was anything in it for the Democratic Party Mr. Gorman alone has been able to discover the fact. The country has expressed its opinion of the performances of the Senatorial connivers and mischief makers. Unfortunately the Constitution does not provide a way by which the people may promptly change their Senatorial representatives. For about four years several of the most culpable offenders, destroyers of the Democratic Party, must be permitted to remain in the eyes of the public, whom they have offended. Those Senators have learned nothing. Defeat touches them not. What is the consideration that they applied to their souls, or their pocketbooks, that was sufficient to compensate them for the assurance that they had betrayed their trust and procured their party to be reviled and repudiated?

Second Opportunity Thrown Away.

There still was opportunity left in December to retrieve some of the crimes and errors of the past. By the use of its majority it might have so amended the rules as to be able to correct a few of the serious blunders that even the "Senators from Havemeyer" saw had been committed, but the demoralization that had seized the party out of the Senate possessed the Democratic members in it. The majority gave itself up, when asked to provide legislation to relieve the embarrassed Treasury, to the contrivance of legislative schemes, that, if they had been successful, would have increased still further the embarrassment with which the Treasury was suffering. The promptness and patriotism of the President in exercising the authority to restore the gold supply by a loan for gold, only increased the intense opposition to him which had been developed in the Tariff fight. The most influential of the Democrats have been as obtuse in their course as the Irishman of the story: They are not quite clear as to what they are for; but they know that they are "ag'in the Government."

Since the humiliating surrender to which the House was subjcted at the close of the tariff fight, that body has been unable to recover anything like spirit, and it has been quite devoid of anything like unity of purpose, except in the matter of retrenching expenditures. But even in undertaking to keep down the appropriations the House has been thwarted by the Senate, which has exhibited a recklessness and viciousness as unusual as it has been unpardonable. Job after job, scheme after scheme, has been added to bills. With scarcely any discussion worth mentioning the Senate added $10,000,000 in jobs to one of the heaviest bills of the appropriation series.

An Ignoble Aggregation.

At the beginning of the Congress the compiler of the Congressional Directory presents to the readers of that book a list of the men who are about to undertake the making of laws for the people. The biographical part of the work is contributed by the subjects of the biographies. The accounts which the men in that list give is useful in conveying an opinion from an inspection of their past deeds, as to what may be expected of them in the future. An examination of the Congressional Directory for the beginning of the Fifty-third Congress will be no key to the disappointing record which the Congress has made for itself. A retrospective directory that would tell the whole truth would be an interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of Congress if the subjects of the histories could be induced to tell all they knew of themselves, frankly and without invoking the protection of the law that exempts offenders from the consequences of making incriminating confessions.

In looking back over the course of the Congress, for the purpose of sketching the history of it by persons, so as to indicate the men who have had conspicuous influence in bringing about the profound political changes which occurred last Fall, it is impracticable and unnecessary to name all. A glance through the list and a comparison of names with a few records serve to show in what manner the body has succeeded in provoking the sweeping censure of the voters and the transfer of power from one party to the other. Lonely, and without sympathizers about them, Senators Gray and Vilas have stood in the Senate to remonstrate to the best of their ability and opportunity against the course that was hurrying the party to a judgment that has been passed. Even they became prisoners in the hands of the Sugar Trust combination, and their States have suffered with the others that have been wrested from the Democracy and added to the Republican line. Neither of them, nor both together, exercised as much influence in the composition of the Senate Tariff bill as the Senator from Rhode Island, who was made President of a traction company by the help of the Sugar Thrust he had served so well. Senator Quay, with his made-to-order speeches, could secure the reconstruction of the metal schedules, as made by Democrats, when the controlling Democrats refused to permit a conference that might have spoiled the schedules offered by the Senators from Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

An Honorable Exception.

Standing out distinctly in contrast with meaner records, that of Mr. Wilson, the faithful, earnest, just head of the Ways and Means Committee, admonishes the faithless of what might have been if all Democrats were as honest and loyal. It was not his advocacy of lower taxes, his hostility to trusts, his indignant denunciation of the opponent forces that had contributed to the distortion of the Tariff bill, that caused his defeat, but it was the universal, scorching, indiscriminate wrath of the people against the faithless, corrupt, selfish schemers of the Senate that spent itself in fury upon the Democratic Party, regardless of persons, and intent only upon the thoroughness of its castigation.

Following is the roll of dishonor, containing the names of members of the House and Senate who have brought disgrace upon the country by their course in this Congress:

ALABAMA.

Senators.

MORGAN, JOHN T., a Democrat who met this Administration in a spirit of hostility inherited from the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland, intensified by the patronage of President Harrison, who gave him a place on the Paris arbitration, for which he received $13,000 and expenses, and for which he seems to have been an unvarying opponent of the sound-money policy of this Administration, an annexationist, and an all-around contributor to the unpopularity of the party to which he merely nominally belongs.

PUGH, JAMES L., a Democrat who has been conspicuous for his spiteful and stupid course and for his mischievous alliance with the Senators who insisted upon having a protective tariff law. One of the willing prisoners of the Sugar Trust combine. Apt to run about New-York City in search of funds, when his State is in danger and his prospects for election depend upon the liberal contributions of money from the North to wake up the Alabama Democrats. When safe in his place, he votes in opposition to the section from which he derives election "sinews" as a nest of "gold-bugs" that should be destroyed by legislating against bonds and banks and for free silver and other vagaries.

Representatives.

STALLINGS, JESSE F., Second District, voted for a free-coinage amendment to the Silver Purchase Repeal bill on Nov. 1, 1893, and against the passage of the repeal. Voted Feb. 7, 1895, to allow the Government to pay coin bonds in gold or silver, at its option. Comes back, but dropped 4,000 votes between 1892 and 1894.

ROBBINS, GASTON A., of the Fourth District, has contributed to the unpopularity of his party by parading with the free-silver side, voting against the silver purchase repeal, for free coinage, and usually in a way to promote distrust of the Administration and the party it represents. Comes back, but with a majority reduced about 5,000.

BANKHEAD, JOHN H., Sixth District, was against the Administration when it asked to be relieved from the oppression of the Sherman silver-purchase law. Voted, March 1, 1894, to coin all the silver bullion in the Treasury, and on Feb. 7 was recorded in favor of allowing the payment of bonds in silver if that should be most convenient to the Treasury. Had 8,000 majority in 1892. In 1894 he had a plurality, his whole vote being less than his majority of two years before.

DENSON, WILLIAM H., beaten in the last election by a sensational lawyer and a Populist, has been a roaring silverite on all possible occasions. Even that mistaken course did not save him.

WHEELER, JOSEPH, who was almost beaten by a "tramp" candidate in the last election, was against the Administration on the repeal of the silver pur-

chase repeal law, has been an unmitigated silver man on every roll call, would like to tear down the civil service system, as now conducted, and is as full of vagaries as an egg is of meat. One of the most liberal contributors to the widespread distrust of the Democratic Party.

FURPIN, LOUIS W., Ninth District, goes home to stay, after voting, on Feb. 25, to pay every employe, including personal clerks of members, an extra month's salary. He also voted, on Feb. 7, to pass a proposition to allow the Government to pay debts in silver which had been incurred in gold.

ARKANSAS.

Senators.

JONES, JAMES K., a rather narrow, weak, gullible, and injurious silverite, who was conspicuous as the captive and spokesman of the Sugar Trust "combine" during the passage of the tariff law through the Senate. The administration never courted him with patronage adequate to his own conviction of his deserts, and mortification and rage over the censure which he provoked upon the Senate has developed on his part an unmitigated aversion for anything that smacks of sound money or loyalty to the President. He stays until 1897.

BERRY, JAMES H., second Senator from Arkansas, rather narrower and quite as silvery as Jones. Has contributed in a feeble way to the distrust which his more conspicious colleague has brought upon his party.

Representatives.

McCULLOCH, PHILIP D., Jr., First District, a bullion coiner, but not an advocate of the payment of Government loans in silver. Had 7,000 majority in 1892; less than 5,000 in 1894.

LITTLE, JOHN S., Second District, a new man, willing to pay gold loans in silver. Voted against the Administration bill for a 3 per cent. bond thus contributing to a waste of $16,000,000 in interest.

McRAE, THOMAS C., Third District, still another contributor to the gains of the gold syndicate. A rank opponent of civil service reform, and would starve the commission out of office. Would pay the gold loans in silver. Had 9,000 lead in the election of 1892; in 1894 had 5,000.

TERRY, WILLIAM L., Fourth District, voted in 1893 against the Silver Repeal bill. Voted in March, 1894, to coin all the silver in the Treasury. Voted in February, 1895, to pay the gold loans in silver. Had 8,000 majority in 1892; in 1894 had less than 3,000.

DINSMORE, HUGH A., Fifth District, has been all the objectionable things in legislation on finance that other Arkansas men have been, and, in addition, he justified distrust of his party by voting to kill the Civil Service Commission.

NEILL, ROBERT, Sixth District, another repudiator of gold obligations, a bullion coiner, and a starver of the merit system as administered by the Civil Service Commission. Lost about 15,000 votes in his district between 1892 and 1894.

CALIFORNIA.

Representatives.

GEARY, THOMAS J., First District, voted against the Tariff bill until it had been fixed up by the "Senators from Havemeyer," voted to coin all the bullion in the Treasury, and has managed to be on the questionable side of many propositions before the House. He had over 6,000 majority in 1892; in 1894 a Republican beat him by 2,000.

CAMINETTI, ANTHONY, Second District, out of sight on some important money votes. His district sent a Republican in his place.

ENGLISH, WARREN B., Third District, was seated by the House after a contest with S. G. Hilborn, and will be followed by Hilborn. In his short term in Congress he has voted to coin all the silver, to pay gold loans in silver, and rounded up his voting record by favoring the grab of extra pay for employes of the House.

MAGUIRE, JAMES G., Fourth District, an opponent of sound money bills, and one of the survivors of the cyclone of 1894.

FLORIDA.

Senators.

PASCO, SAMUEL, voted with the Sugar Trust crowd to prevent the adoption of a free sugar amendment to the Tariff bill, in July, 1894. Has been for free coinage, and generally in a position on finance to embarrass the Administration.

CALL, WILKINSON, another silver devotee. Worse than that; he is regarded by his associates in the Senate as a nuisance, having many grievances, a continual quarrel with some one in Florida, to which he desires to attract the attention of the Senate; talks more frequently and with less sense than Peffer; does not distribute his share of documents; gets more than his share of patronage, and must always be a clog on his party.

GEORGIA.

Representatives.

LESTER, RUFUS E., First District, has leaned toward silver, and recently voted to waste the $16,000,000 that could have been saved by allowing the Treasury to issue gold bonds at 3 per cent.

RUSSELL, BENJAMIN E., Second District, also for silver, voted to pay gold obligations in silver, and comes back with his majority cut in two.

MOSES, CHARLES L., another silver man, with a whittled-down majority.

LIVINGSTON, LEONIDAS F., Fifth District, had 5,000 majority in 1892 and 2,000 in 1894. Was against the silver purchase repeal, and has been a silver man right through, as well as a hater and opponent of the merit system. He suggested and voted for the proposition to pay members' clerks an extra month's salary, thus voting for a proposition in which he had a direct money interest. He favors paying gold obligations in silver, and opposed the bill which would have saved $16,000,000 in interest on the last bond issue.

MADDOX, JOHN W., Seventh District, opposed the Administration in all bond propositions; voted to starve out the Civil Service Commission; would pay borrowed gold with silver. Comes back, with a loss of 4,000 votes since 1894.

LAWSON, THOMAS G., Eighth District, another repudiator of gold loans; also an anti-civil service reformer. Silver on every possible occasion. Dropped 3,000 votes from his majority of 1892 in getting back to the next Congress.

TATE, FARISH C., Ninth District, voted against the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law, to pay loans in silver, and to give the gold syndicate $16,000,000 of money that could have been saved by a 3 per cent. bond.

ILLINOIS.

Representatives.

GEORGE W. FITHIAN, Sixteenth District, has been a steady, malignant, and conspicuous antagonist of the Administration; voted against repealing the silver purchase clause, to pay gold loans in silver, defends Altgeld, and generally has invited distrust in him and his party. Does not come back.

EDWARD LANE, Seventeenth District, another narrow silverite. Stays at home with Fithian.

WILLIAM S. FORMAN, Eighteenth District, stays at home. His most recent vote worthy of condemnation was one to grab extra pay for employes of the House.

JAMES R. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth District, a member who has been distinctly against the Administration on most policies. Had nearly 4,000 majority in 1892; was beaten badly in 1894.

INDIANA.

Senator.

DANIEL W. VOORHEES, a weak, vacillating, alternately fawning and sneering trimmer, insincere at all times, willing to reduce the efficiency of the public service to meet his personal convenience, suspected by his enemies and distrusted by his friends. Great gift of gab, keen nose for patronage, an affected aversion for success and a pretended admiration for failure. Was a captive in the hands of the Sugar Trust combination in the Senate and made no effort to escape.

Representatives.

ARTHUR H. TAYLOR, First District, some times right, but wrong in being against the Administration on money propositions. A thumping defeat by a Republican did not cure him, for he voted to pay Government debts, incurred in gold, in silver, and refused the Treasury the power to issue low-rate bonds to save sixteen millions of dollars in interest.

JOHN L. BRETZ, another practical repudiationist, an enemy of civil service reform, who will remain in Indiana next session.

JASON B. BROWN, also favored paying gold obligations in silver if that metal

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"It is with pleasure and a grateful heart that I write these few lines. I am very sorry that I cannot tell all I feel in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla, Hood's Ointment, and Hood's Pills. They have done so

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I cannot do without any of them. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip, when I was so weak and good for nothing that it tired me to see any one move. It made me well and strong as ever. My little daughter 18 months old had a bad swelling

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I began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla and rubbing the swelling with Hood's Olive Ointment. In a short time one swelling broke and discharged, and both healed

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be more convenient to the Treasury. Out of Congressional life March 4.

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, Fourth District, a discredited economist, willing, like his associates already named, to pay silver for gold, opposed to a navy, averse to furnishing patronage, but not unwilling to have some of it in his family; so thoroughly found out that he was beaten, in a Democratic district, by a mere stripling who could speak a few words of German.

WILLIAM D. BYNUM, Seventh District, lost the confidence of his constituents by his vacillation. When the Tariff bill was under discussion between the two houses, he favored changes helpful to classes of manufacturers in his State. Got here by 1,300 plurality in 1892; was beaten by 3,400 in 1894.

ELIJAH V. BROOKSHIRE, Eighth District, wavered, but was evidently a silver man at heart, and his constituents deserted him. Was beaten by a Republican by about 3,000.

KENTUCKY.

Senators.

BLACKBURN, JOSEPH C. S, a large, windy, wobbly political pensioner, to whom industry is a "lost art," horse racing a passion, government a contrivance for manufacturing patronage, and the Committee on Rules of the Senate a monument to interrupted progress. Such energy as he once had he left behind him when he was "translated" from the House to the Senate. His deepest impression since he became a Senator has been made in magnifying the dignity of his office by minimizing the importance of everything and everybody with which a Senator may come in contact. An unresisting captive of the "Senators from Havemeyer," and an easily-detained tool for the purposes of that nefarious and destructive combination. Likes silver for speech; does not like the Administration. Made some undemocratic rules to exclude the public from the Senate Chamber when it is not in use; the rules were abandoned. Has opposed every proposition made by the Administration to relieve the Treasury from the embarrassing condition which confronts it under the financial laws.

Representatives.

STONE, W. J., First District, was right on the tariff, and voted to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman law. Voted Feb. 7 to pay gold loans in silver, and on Feb. 25 to grab an extra month's pay for all employes of the House. Yet his constituents have sent back another man.

ELLIS, WILLIAM T., Second District, started right by voting for the silver purchase repeal, but has since voted for silver coinage, against the policy of the Administration. Supported the proposition to strangle the Civil Service Commission.

GOODNIGHT, ISAAC H., Third District, will say good night to Congress for good on March 3. No record. Succeeded by a Republican.

MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER B., Fourth District, one of the few Kentuckians who adhered loyally to the Administration, and was swept out of Congress by the resentment of the people of his State against the party for its shilly-shallying record. Will be succeeded by a Republican.

CARUTH, ASHER G., Fifth District, made the mistake of devoting a cheerful disposition to the task of stopping the civil service reform, and cast a vote to take money from the Treasury to pay an extra month's salary to all employes. Could not get a renomination, and will be succeeded by a Republican.

BRECKINRIDGE, W. C. P., Seventh District, has made a generally creditable record in Congress, marred by a recent vote to pay silver for gold loans, but does not come back.

McCREARY, JAMES B., Eighth District, has made an excellent record, been uniformly loyal to the Administration and its policy, and is returned.

LOUISIANA.

Senators.

CAFFERY, DONELSON, an honest man, "bunkoed" by Gorman and the Sugar Trust combination. Has not considered it a test of Democracy to be hostile to the President.

BLANCHARD, NEWTON C., a silver Senator who has a high appreciation of himself and an indifferent respect for the Administration.

Representatives.

BOATNER, CHARLES J., Fifth District, a disputatious silverite, who voted a few days ago to pay the coin bonds in silver, afterward refusing to the Treasury the opportunity to save $16,000,000 in interest.

OGDEN, HENRY W., another repudiator and a salary grabber in addition.

ROBERTSON, SAMUEL W., wants to pay bonds in silver, and voted to take extra pay out of the Treasury for employes.

MAINE.

Senators.

HALE, EUGENE, formerly "Blaine's Bub," now an industrious "me too" for Lodge in the tail-twisting business. Easily the most efficient of Lodge's satellites. Helpful to the Aldrich "combine" in directing the course of tariff business so as to contribute to the general distrust of the Senate.

FRYE, WILLIAM P., a "blooming annexationist," the champion in the Senate of the cause of the late lamented Stevens, whom Harrison required to haul down the flag which he had raised at Honolulu.

Representatives.

REED, THOMAS B., the leader of the Republican side, a believer in sound money and circuitous political dodges. Has spent most of the session in contriving "holes" into which Democrats would fall to make a vantage ground from which he may step into the Presidency as the representative of sound money. Could have controlled his side so as to save the Treasury from the expenditure of $16,000,000 in thirty years, but permitted it to throw its weight on the other side. Also stood by and saw a majority of Republicans vote for the salary steal for employes. Very smart and knows it, and knows that he is above the comprehension of the average man, whom he despises.

MARYLAND.

Senators.

GORMAN, ARTHUR P., the "boss" of the "steering committee" that captured the majority of the Senate for the Sugar Trust and got the Tariff bill through the House by resort to a confidence game. Is proud of being described as a "compromiser," although his compromises have been failures in every recent instance. The defeat of his attempted compromise of the silver purchase repeal made him a bitter foe of the Administration, for which he has contrived more recent compromises which met with defeat. Has been called a "Senator from Havemeyer," and has never denied it. Can never forgive the people for having a better opinion of Cleveland than Gorman has. Could probably prove that he has inflicted more injury to the Democratic Party and contributed more to its overwhelming defeat than any other one Democrat. His last effort to discredit his party was his exhibition of figures to show that the Secretary of the Treasury cannot estimate the needs of the Government as well as a "Senator from Havemeyer."

GIBSON, CHARLES H., a second Senator from Maryland, who has his thinking done for him by the senior Senator. A living defiance of the Maryland tradition that the State shall have one Senator from the Eastern Shore and one from the Western Shore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Senators.

HOAR, GEORGE F., an aged, perfectly respectable but irritable person, critical of the manners of others, but himself rude and censorious. "New blood" in the Senate has somewhat obscured his brilliancy.

LODGE, H. C., a terror to Great Britain, devoted to the cause of Hawaiian annexation, artful in contriving speeches to impress the country with his unselfish devotion to sound money, civil service reform, and better government. A great patronage hunter, too. Hurls defiance at the President, and imagines it hurts. Great mistake on the part of President Harrison that Lodge was left out of two or three of the Cabinet places under the last Administration. Would make a good first Governor for the "republic" of Hawaii, with its less than 5,000 whites and its 50,000 enslaved Asiatics. A lawyer who would stoop to such methods as find acceptance with Lodge would be called a "shyster."

MISSISSIPPI.

Senators.

GEORGE, JAMES Z., a silver man, who has not found it necessary to fight the Administration on every other proposition, but has contributed, along with the rest of his silver friends, to deprive the party of the support which it must have to succeed. Was led away captive by Gorman and his "gang" during the tariff fight.

McLAURIN, A. J., just long enough in the Senate to air his silver fancies, and to be used by the Havemeyer Senators to make a smirched tariff bill. Quits March 3.

Representatives.

ALLEN, JOHN M., First District, perhaps the oddest humorist in the House, and never more humorous than when he talks on finance. His votes are not humorous. He voted to keep on buying silver bullion and issuing upon the bullion notes payable in gold; he has made speeches for silver, and voted for silver over and over again. Only half the number of people voted for him in 1894 who voted for him in 1892, and he was elected with the very small vote of 2,977, with 900 against him.

KYLE, JOHN C., Second District, not funny, as Allen is, but a silver man who would pay gold loans in the white metal.

CATCHINGS, THOMAS C., Third District, one Mississippian who has stood by the Administration, and yet retained the support of his constituents.

WILLIAMS, JOHN S., Fifth District, one of the men who is willing to pay $16,000,000 in interest rather than trust a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury with the power to issue 3 per cent. bonds.

STOCKDALE, THOMAS R., another; permitted to stay at home for the next two years.

MISSOURI.

Senators.

COCKRELL, FRANCIS M., a larger sort of Holman, who gave up the Administration when it declined to appoint all the personal, some of them poorer than middling, whom he recommended, and evidently since devoted to contriving ways to make his party odious. A strict devotee to the obstructive rules of the Senate, particularly when they assisted the "Steering Committee" to force the Havemeyer Tariff bill upon the body. It is a question whether he or Gorman has the greatest number of persons holding places in the Government Printing Office. Shared with Gorman the intensest chagrin over the defeat of the Gorman compromise on the repeal of the silver purchase law. His honesty and watchfulness have saved many dollars to the Treasury, but his fanaticism on the money question has inflicted incalculable injury upon the party.

VEST, GEORGE G., an "impassioned orator" who saw through the scheme of the group of "Senators from Havemeyer," but could not escape from their clutches until freedom was useless to help the country or his party. Thoroughly imbued with the idea that the use or non-use of silver is accountable for national prosperity or adversity. His inability to run the President and to secure from him a power of attorney to make the appointments for Missouri converted him into a bitter enemy of the President. Did not like him when he was in his first term, and was one of many Senators who would have prevented his second nomination. Like most of the Democratic Senators, he is lacking in the sense of loyalty to party, assumes that the Senate should dictate the party policy, is apt to be mistaken in many things and his reputation has become that of a vacillating statesman. If there is to be a silver party, he would naturally join it.

Representatives.

HATCH, WILLIAM H., First District, resembles the Senators from his State in disliking the President. An impulsive man and narrow statesman; the author of the Anti-Options bill; a hot anti-civil service reformer; voted to pay gold loans in silver, and was elected to stay at home, in a district which gave him 3,000 plurality two years ago. One of his last votes was for the grab of an extra month's pay for House employes.

HALL, U. S., Second District, an earnest silver man who sometimes hovered near the right side, but recently voted that the Government should exercise the option of paying bonds in gold or silver; voted against the Administration plan to secure a 3 per cent. bond to save sixteen millions of dollars in interest in thirty years. Escaped the cyclonic defeat of last Fall.

BURNES, DANIEL D., Fourth District, a Democrat who fancies that the people in the East sit up o'nights to contrive ways to discourage the West from borrowing money from the East. Stays at home, and is succeeded by a Republican.

HEARD, JOHN T., has been a regular parader with the silver troops, opposing the silver-purchase repeal, starvation of the Civil Service Commission, and generally maintaining an illiberal position excepting when appropriations for the District of Columbia were proposed. Had 3,000 plurality in 1892. A Republican beat him in 1894.

BLAND, RICHARD P., an honest, persistent, automatical silver man, without personal hostility to the President, but convinced that Mr. Cleveland and everybody else who disagrees with Bland about the importance of "recognizing" silver is either under the control of mercenary "gold bugs" or is lacking in the intelligence or ability to comprehend the soundness of Bland's belief that the United States ought to go to a silver basis. Having borne with him eleven terms of Congress, his constituents, knowing him well, allowed him to be beaten by a sound-money Republican. Bland will resume preaching against the condonation of "the crime of '73."

CLARK, CHAMP, a blatant, inadvisable silver yawper, offended at all modernisms in the Democratic Party, willing to pay silver for borrowed gold, unwilling to save $16,000,000 of interest by selling 3 per cent. bonds. A Republican will take his place.

O'NEILL, JOHN J., Eleventh District, has posed as "a friend of labor," and devoted his time in Congress to pressing all manner of demagogic legislative contrivances through the House. Could not get a renomination, and is succeeded by a Republican.

FYAN, ROBERT W., silver man, succeeded in next Congress by a Republican.

ARNOLD, MARSHALL, Fourteenth District, silver and anti-Administration Democrat; succeded by a Republican.

MORGAN, CHARLES H., Fifteenth District, still another mistaken silverite, will be followed by a Republican.

NEBRASKA.

Senator.

ALLEN, WILLIAM V., a rabid Populist, associated with the Democrats in all votes

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on silver, but acted independently of the Sugar Trust combination on the Tariff bill. May be held accountable to some extent for the unpopularity of the Democratic Party, as his opinions and votes upon financial questions have not varied conspicuously from those of the Western Democratic Senators. Is a man of rude, coarse manners. Has disgraced himself by being publicly drunk and disorderly, and his proudest achievement is that of having broken the record by making the longest speech ever delivered in the Senate. Is regarded by his associates as an unmitigated nuisance.

Representative.

BRYAN, WILLIAM J., a gifted orator, sometimes called "The Boy Orator of the Platte." Thinks the President and the entire sound-money population of the United States much mistaken, and that all manner of prosperity can be restored by "restoring," "recognizing," "remonetizing," "re-establishing," "rehabilitating," silver, and by coining all the silver taken to the mints. Preferred to die if his death could have prevented the successful negotiation of the last gold loan. Voted to pay gold loans in silver, and to prevent the Government from saving the $16,000,000 of interest that could have been saved by the issue of a 3 per cent. bond. Will be out of a job when Congress adjourns, having been unable to convince Nebraska that it ought to have a Populist-Democrat in the Senate.

NEVADA.

Senator.

WILLIAM M. STEWART, a venerable, vigorous, cranky, tedious gabbler on silver, who has readily co-operated with the silver Democrats in their schemes of meddling with finance and embarrassing the Administration. Seems funny at times, but never loses sight for a moment of the "main chance." Contributed in no small degree to the humiliation of Gen. Schenck by involving him in the celebrated Emma Mine speculation.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, the only silver Senator from the East. Opposed to the Democratic Administration as a matter of business; is more irritating than Hoar of Massachusetts, but not so witty or wise. Is apt to say things that provoke other men to take him by the ears. Has greatly assisted the Democrats in their fight against the President, and has supreme contempt for them for having permitted him to lead them on.

NEW-JERSEY.

Senator.

JOHN R. McPHERSON, an "inadvertent" sender of dangerous telegrams who has meant well, but has been prevented by ill health and indolence from asserting and supporting the sound-money ideas to which he has uniformly given his vote. Probably contributed, by his exhibitions of feebleness and inability to resist the schemes of Gorman, to the conversion of New-Jersey from a Democratic State of 15,000 in 1892 into a Republican State with 48,000 plurality for that party in 1894, and to the election of a Republican as his successor.

SMITH, JAMES, one of the "Senators from Havemeyer," devoted to the interests of the Sugar Trust combination, and a most obedient bailiff in charge of other Senators for his "boss," Gorman. Smith may be able to hand down to the Democratic Party in New-Jersey, as the record of his achievements for the party, the imposition upon an unwilling House of a smirched Tariff bill resented by an unparalleled and overwhelming defeat of the party that made it. Resentment of his course not only converted New-Jersey into a Republican State, with a Republican Senator to succeed a Democrat, but his own city of Newark completely abandoned the Democratic Party, electing not so much as one representative in the Legislature.

NEW-YORK.

Senator.

MURPHY, EDWARD J., an amiable person, a good local politician, without knowledge of finance or experience in national politics, whose vote and interest in the Tariff bill were held by retaining the duty on collars and cuffs at 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Representatives.

COVERT, JAMES W., First District, has been right on financial propositions in the Congress, but voted against the Tariff bill. Will be succeeded by a Republican.

COOMBS, WILLIAM J., Fourth District, a man who has spoken and acted uniformly in agreement with the best political, financial, and public sentiment of his State and city, and has been a constant, intelligent, reasonable, and useful supporter of the Administration, is also swept out of service by the resentment provoked by the irrational, disloyal, and injurious course of his associates in Congress.

CAMPBELL, TIMOTHY J., Ninth District, voted against the Tariff bill, but has generally voted under the lead of the New-York delegation; has not been a representative of New-York that has increased respect for the good sense, earnestness, and sertousness of the metropolis, and has contributed, through his many deficiencies, to a certain disrespect in which the City of New-York has been held in Congress.

WARNER, JOHN D., Thirteenth District, a member who has devoted himself with untiring industry and with absolute honesty and a degree of intelligence not usually secured in representatives from the City of New-York, to the discharge of his duties in Congress. Another victim of the idiocy and incapacity of the majority of his party.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Senators.

RANSOM, MATT W., submitted, out of an excessive regard for the traditions of the State, to the domination of the Gorman combination, and thus became responsible, to a degree, for the dissatisfaction with his party, to which he fell a victim, in being ousted from the Senate to make way for a Populist.

Representatives.

BRANCH, W. A. B., First District, a typical North Carolina Democrat, who began his career in the Fifty-third Congress by refusing to consent to the repeal of the Silver Purchase law. A Populist will take his place.

WOODARD, FRED A., Second District, another of the sort of Democrats that cannot inspire confidence even in so shaky a country as North Carolina. He gets back.

GRADY, BENJAMIN F., a narrow-minded Democrat, who takes the North Carolina pedagogue's view of national affairs. Would not consent to the repeal of the Silver Purchase law, would pay coin bonds in silver, if convenient, and refused to a Democratic Administration the opportunity to issue 3 per cent. bonds, and so save the large sum of $16,000,000 in thirty years. He will stay at home.

BUNN, BENJAMIN H., a florid orator of the Southern sort, unfriendly to the policy of his party; does not come back from the Fourth District.

ALEXANDER, S. B., Sixth District, wrong in his position on finance since he began by voting against the repeal of the silver Purchase law. Made a fitting windup by voting to appropriate money out of the Treasury he had voted to embarrass to pay his personal clerk an extra month's salary. Has another term in which to learn more and vote more wisely.

HENDERSON, JOHN S., Seventh District, still another of the North Carolina sort of men, who truckle to the uniformed prejudice of an illiterate population and legislate against the business centres of the country as if prosperity were a crime. He was re-elected.

BOWER, W. H., Eighth District, voted not to repeal the silver purchase law; was opposed to giving the Government the chance to retire the greenbacks; would pay coin bonds in silver, and generally manifested fear of the North Carolina aversion for prosperity.

CRAWFORD, W. T., the same, continued.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Senators.

ROACH, WILLIAM N., a dull and unresisting instrument in the possession of the Sugar Trust combination in the Senate, a silver man, and a most potent influence in converting North Dakota, in two years, from a State of the opposition to one of the Republican Party. Will stay, if he lives, until 1899.

OHIO.

Senators.

SHERMAN, JOHN, a veteran Senator, admired, but not rewarded by his party. Posessed of keen intelligence, wide knowledge of affairs, and an inclination to do the right thing. Lacking conviction equal to his perception between right and wrong, he sails close to the wind, occasionally making statements that are convenient, but which will not always bear analysis or repetition in the same language by their author. Does not subscribe unreservedly to McKinleyism, except at election time. Vexes his annexation brethren and those speculative Republicans who use the Government to set up profitable commissions by opposing such action as that of the Senate in refusing to pay the Bering Sea damages accepted by the Secretary of State.

BRICE, CALVIN S., came to the Senate with the reputation of a wrecker of railroads, and will go out of it with the record of having done more than any other man except Gorman to wreck a party. As a "Senator from Havemeyer," he was an able lieutenant to the Maryland member of the Sugar Trust combination, and won a reputation in the tariff fight that is familiar to all persons who saw the political cartoons of the period. Never did fancy the President, counted among his trusted friends some of the most virulent detractors of the Executive, embarrassed the Administration by setting up the work of the ill-fated Gorman compromise, was determined that the country should take the Gorman bill or nothing, and made his scheme successful, with the aid of Blackburn, by playing a confidence game with the House conferrees.

Representatives.

LAYTON, FERDINAND C., of the Fourth District, who began well by supporting the silver purchase repeal, shared in the demoralization of his party at the last, voting to pay coin bonds in silver and also to grab the month's extra salary for employes.

DONOVAN, DENNIS D., Fifth District, also voted to repeal the silver purchase law, but recently voted to pay silver for gold loans, and against the 3 per cent. bonds asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Is one of two Democrats re-elected from Ohio.

RITCHIE, B. F., Ninth District, one of 127 Democrats who voted Feb. 7 to pay coin bonds in silver, but who afterward voted to allow the Government to save $16,000,000 in interest on the last gold loan.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Senators.

CAMERON, JAMES DONALD, nominally a Republican, but practically a silver Democrat; a silent and contemptuous repudiator of the sound-money sentiment of his State; willing to use the Government at any time in his private behalf; sympathized with the Gorman combination, and cannot be got rid of before 1897.

QUAY, MATTHEW S., a crafty, ingenious politician, candid in his determination to compel the Congress to meet his expectations if he can use the rules to accomplish his aims. Was one in spirit with the fellows who "held up" the Democratic majority in 1894, knowing that they were playing into the hands of his party. Has speeches prepared for him somewhere on the wholesale plan, and delivers them in sections to defer voting on measures to which he is opposed. Has contributed, by his co-operation with the high-tariff Democrats of the Senate, to the overwhelming defeat invited by the vacillating and suspicious conduct of the party in power in Congress.

Representatives.

MUTCHLER, HOWARD, Eighth District, son of a former sound Democrat, joined in the raid of Feb. 25 to take an extra month's pay out of the Treasury for the already paid House employes.

SIBLEY, JOSEPH C., a rampant silverite and indecent assailant of the President, whose district elected a Republican by 2,000. Sibley had 3,000 plurality in 1892. Since his defeat he has advocated the impeachment of the President, and disgraced himself by making a vulgar speech about him. The State will be represented by only two Democrats in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

RHODE ISLAND.

Senators.

ALDRICH, NELSON W., President of a Sugar Trust railway in Rhode Island and the consistent, attentive, helpful guardian of many highly-protected manufacturing corporations. Made several of the most undemocratic of the schedules in the Gorman Tariff bill, which the Gorman-Brice-Smith syndicate permitted him to get in and afterward protected from assault. Is the man who provoked the suggestion from another Senator that his transcendent genius as a business man ought not to permit him to escape from the next Cabinet.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Senators.

BUTLER, MATTHEW C., a Democrat, rattled and ruined by the epidemic of political brigandage that has swept over his State and whirled him into retirement. Too much interested in the welfare of a Senatorial clique, and too fond of his comfort to be a studious and progressive Senator. Half-hearted in his support of the Administration. Made the mistake of truckling to the Tillmanites, who doubted him and stuck to Tillman. In the last hours of the session paraded as the advocate of reckless expenditures to gratify Mahone and Cameron, swelling the Deficiency bill by something like $10,000,000. Will be succeeded by Tillman, the representative of anti-Bulirism in South Carolina. Deprives the Senate of some of its club character by his going out.

IRBY, JOHN L. M., a Tillman Democrat, independent of the Gorman crowd during the tariff fight; always for silver and not of much general account.

TENNESSEE.

Senators.

HARRIS, ISHAM G., a cantakerous, irritable, exacting stickler for the unchanging rules of the Senate. Also an apologist for and champion of the combination of Senatorial highwaymen who "held up" the House and declared that the Tariff bill must be acceptable to the trusts and combines or that there should be none at all. Never troubled by any sense of loyalty to the Administration of his party. Democratic plurality in Tennessee in 1892, 26,618; Republican plurality in 1894, 784.

BATE, WILLIAM B., a very old man, with a gallant record reaching as far back as the wars of 1847. Is with Harris on all political questions, and contributed by his course to convert Tennessee into a Republican State.

Representatives.

SNODGRASS, HENRY C., Third District adhered so tenaciously to his ideas of correct Democracy that his district has chosen a Republican to take his place.

McMILLAN, BENTON, a well-meaning man, who labored under the hallucination that the country was crying for an income tax. Devoted himself to make it a successful part of the Tariff bill. Voted against Mr. Carlisle's request to be allowed to issue 3 per cent bonds, to save $16,000,000 of interest, and to authorise the Secretary to pay silver if the gold should fall short. Had 2,800 plurality in 1892; in 1894 just "skinned" through.

RICHARDSON, JAMES D., Fifth District, preferred to vote for silver instead of the Administration when the Administration asked for the repeal of the silver-purchase law. Helped as much as an extremely non-committal man could do to increase the doubt in the ability of his party to build up the country, and even in Tennessee narrowly escaped a thrashing at the polls. Was right on the tariff question.

COX, NICHOLAS N., a man of some financial ability, but prone to consider it more important that his individual views should be adopted than that the Democratic Party should hang together and to the Administration. Flocked with the men who voted to pay coin bonds in silver, refused to support the Administration proposition for a 3 per cent economical bond, and then capped the record by voting for the salary grab for House employes.

PATTERSON, JOSIAH, the one Democrat in Tennessee who stuck by the Administration and went into the campaign of 1894 a sound money man in a silver State. Was promised a horrible beating by his blind associates, but secured the largest majority given to any Democratic candidate for Congress in the State. He voted in opposition to paying gold bonds in silver, and also in favor of the 3 per cent. bond asked for by the Administration.

TEXAS.

Senators.

COKE, RICHARD, a reluctant but powerless tool of the Gorman-Brice-Smith combine to ruin the Tariff bill and make it suit the Sugar Trust, and a silver man who thinks the people are mistaken in supposing that the President understands their wants as well as the Senate.

MILLS, ROGER Q., a would-be rebel against the Gorman prostitution of the Senate to the purposes of the scheming protectionists, and temporarily a reasonable opponent of unlimited free coinage independently by the United States. Seems to have "backslid" recently; wished to discredit the last bond issue, and offered a resolution to estop the Government from borrowing more money to sustain its credit. A noble fighter in the House for tariff reform, and the author of a very convincing speech upon the impossibility of undertaking independent free coinage.

VIRGINIA.

Senators.

DANIEL, JOHN W., was for taxed coal and iron in the Tariff bill, and so a helper of the combination that carried through the smirched Sugar Trust bill. For silver until the mines give out.

HUNTON, EPPA, also for silver. Democratic majority in Virginia in 1893, 46,000; in 1894, for Congress, 24,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Senators.

FAULKNER, CHARLES J., captured by Gorman in the tariff fight, and used to convey the impression officially that the Tariff bill was a good one. Was the victim of men and circumstances superior to his ability to resist or divert.

CAMDEN, JOHNSON N., too much concerned about coal and iron and the profits of transportation companies to keep out of the Gorman combine. Even the West Virginians who do not know how to read the newspapers found Camden out. His course and that of his associate turned the tide in the State, and Camden will be succeeded by a Republican and business associate whose views on the tariff question do not differ materially from those of Camden.

THE HOUR OF DELIVERANCE.

Proposal to Celebrate It Made by the Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, March 3.—In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Downs introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by the Republican majority:

Whereas, at high noon on March 4, the Fifty-third Congress, with a Democratic majority in each house, will cease to exist; and,

Whereas, The citizens of our beloved country have, during the life of this Congress, been subjected to untold domestic misery, financial distress, and political disgrace.

Resolved, That all patriotic Americans, from Maine to Texas and from Florida to Oregon, are to be invited to celebrate the hour of our deliverance by the blowing of whistles, the flying of flags, the ringing of bells, and the booming of cannon, thereby declaring to the world by a great object lesson that the American people have determined that never again will they trust the business affairs of this great Nation to Democratic hands.

RELIGION, HE SAYS, IS A CIRCLE

To Get at the Truth, Dr. Burrell Declares, One Must Circumnavigate It.

Every seat in the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was filled last evening, when the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., spoke on religion.

The best definition of religion he knew of, he said, was the words of the twenty-first verse of the Epistle of Jude, "Keep yourselves in the love of God."

"God forbid," he said, "that I should say anything against the wisdom of having a creed. No one has any respect for a man without a creed. You want a politician with a creed, and if he lacks it, you will not vote for him. A politician without a creed is not a statesman; he is a demagogue. Neither would you trust your life to a ship Captain who had no creed, and no belief in the quadrant, the sun, and the mariner's compass.

"Why do you want a minister without a creed? If you want to teach a Sunday school class without a creed, I wouldn't trust my children to you. But religion is not a creed, a dogma, a cult, a setiment, or a lie. It is a circle, and not a segment of one. And you can't get at the truth until you circumnavigate it."

Anton Seidl Improving.

The condition of Anton Seidl was said last night to be steadily improving. It was not thought, however, that he would be able to leave his house for a week.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

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LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS

Senate and House Agreeing on Appropriation Bills.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE PROJECT DEAD

That Other Senate Job Which Proposed the Purchase of the Blaine Property Has Been Killed Also.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Hawaiian cable project is dead, so far as this Congress is concerned. The Senate conferrees on the Consular and Diplomatic bill late tonight reported that the House would not accept the amendment which commits the Government to the building of the cable, and the Senate receded from it. The cable amendment was doomed from the first, and nothing but the persistence of a few Senators prevented its withdrawal several days ago. The men like Mr. Dodge, who had declared their willingness to let the bill die rather than see the cable project die, had nothing to say when the test came. Mr. Hale contented himself with the statement that, despite the adverse action of the present Congress, there would be no backward step in the movement to connect Hawaii with the United States, and that, even if the President should veto a bill next Winter calling for a cable, its friends still would persist.

The cable amendment was the only obstacle to a complete agreement on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and that measure now goes to the President. The Sundry Civil bill is also off the rocks. The conferrees reached an agreement this afternoon, which was ratified later by

have won the fight. The amendment passed the Senate by a majority of four. The bill is now in conference.

At midnight all the appropriation bills save five—namely, Sundry Civil, Indian, Naval, General Deficiency, and Consular and Diplomatic—had been sent to the President. The Sundry Civil and the Consular and Diplomatic were being compared. They will be in the hands of the President by daylight. The Indian bill will be the next, after these, to reach him.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Sunday Afternoon Enlivened by a Debate on Battle Ships.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—After a recess of eleven hours, the Senate assembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Vice President was in the chair, and there was a fair attendance of Senators. The galleries were comfortably filled, but not at all crowded.

A second conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented, read, and concurred in, and a further conference ordered on the three amendments which had not been arranged.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to a House amendment to the Anti-Lottery bill, which, he said, was a mere formal amendment. He offered to let the matter stand over till after the Naval Appropriation bill should be disposed of if Mr. Gorman would consent to let it come up then.

Mr. Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) who had made the motion to reconsider, objected to the proposed arrangement.

"Well," said Mr. Hoar, "I insist upon my motion."

"That," said Mr. Gorman, "is a motion to displace the Naval Appropriation bill. I ask for the yeas and nays so that the Senate may determine whether the appropriation bills will pass or not."

The question was taken, and Mr. Hoar's motion was defeated—yeas, 17; nays, 28. The effect of the motion to reconsider is to tie up the Anti-Lottery bill.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then, at 2:35 P. M., taken up, the pending question being the amendment of the Appropriations Committee to reduce the number of seagoing coast-line battle ships to be constructed from three to two.

Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) in charge of the bill, proposed that debate should close at 5 o'clock, when the vote should be taken on all the amendments and on the bill, and that then the Senate take a recess until 9 o'clock, and a recess from 9 o'clock till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that no business should be considered in the Senate except appropriation bills, House bills taken up by unanimous consent, or House amendments to Senate bills, and executive business. To this suggestion there were so many conditions sought to be attached that Mr. Gorman withdrew it, remarking that debate on the Naval Appropriation bill would occupy the time till morning.

Mr. Gorman then addressed the Senate in explanation and defense of the amendment to have two battle ships constructed instead of three. He said that the item carried with it an appropriation of $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to have the work begun, and the amount of the contract for the three battle ships in excess of the appropriation, would be about $14,000,000 or $15,000,000, including armament, so that the item would create a debt to that extent, and from time to time appropriations would have to be made to pay the contractors.

Two Out of Three.

The Committee on Appropriations suggested the building of only two of these great battle ships, believing that two such vessels were enough to be ordered at this time. In addition to those two, the committee provided for six light-draught composite gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement for use in the Southern waters, at a cost of $175,000 each, and for three torpedo boats. Taken altogether, the provision as reported from the Committee on Appropriations was one of the most liberal that had ever been made for the navy.

Mr. Gorman thought that in the present condition of the Treasury the provision was too liberal. Excellent as the new vessels of the navy were, it was not a wise policy in time of peace to increase the navy by these large battle ships, in view of the great changes and improvements in naval architecture and guns. For himself, he was in favor of only one battle ship, but the majority of the Appropriation Committee had thought otherwise, and therefore the committee had recommended the striking out of only one of the three. Mr. Gorman spoke of the national debt being increased "fearfully, woefully, and unnecessarily, because taxes should have been provided to meet the expenses of the Government without the issue of bonds." In the interest of the navy and in the interest of the people, Mr. Gorman trusted that the recommendation of the Appropriation Committee would meet with the favorable consideration of the Senate. What the committee recommended was sufficient and was all that could be prudently done at this time.

At this point a message was received from the House, with a concurrent resolution for the participation of both houses in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and it was concurred in by the Senate.

Another concurrent resolution from the House calling on the Secretary of War for reports of engineers in regard to the construction of a bridge on the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad (New-York) also was received from the House and concurred in.

The third conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was laid before the Senate and concurred in, leaving two amendments still undecided—these being as to the purchase from the Ogden Land Company of New-York and as to the Indian contract schools—as to which a further conference was ordered.

Lodge Believes in Battle Ships.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) opposed the committee amendment to the Naval bill favoring the bill as it came to the House. He spoke of the battle ship as being "the backbone of the modern navy," and mentioned, as an illustration of that, the fact that Japan, which had shown such great capacity in its naval battles in the East, with her war cruisers, was still dominated by Russia because Russia had one powerful modern battle ship in those waters and Japan had none. There was no surer, no easier, no simpler mode of defense for the coast than ships of war.

It was not from England alone that the danger might come. It was well enough not to forget that a new power had arisen in the East. Japan, whose late naval victories had impressed greatly all thinking minds. Japan was the nearest neighbor to the United States on the Pacific ocean, with Hawaii lying half way between. The Japanese were a new people. They had just whipped somebody; and were in a state of mind in which they thought they could whip anybody. Although he had very little doubt that if war should arise btween Japan and England, France, Russia, or the United States, Japan would be defeated; still the surest way to avoid such a danger at Hawaii or on the Pacific was to have a fleet, the mere existence of which would be a guarantee of peace.

Never Mind the Cost.

Mr. Higgins (Rep., Del.,) made an argument against the committee amendment and in favor of three battle ships, rather than two. His speech consisted of an elaborate review of the pending international questions that might possibly result in conflicts between the great powers of the world, and which conflicts the United States might not be able to escape being drawn into; and from this he made an argument as to the necessity of the United States possessing a strong navy—an adequate force of battle ships.

"If we are not prepared for war," he exclaimed, "who will tell the tale of money that we will have to pay, in consequence? Shall we be stopped by any miserable economy from getting ready for any struggle? I would not hesitate to borrow every penny needed. Ahundred million dollars would build a fleet; and what is a hundred million dollars to this great country? Would the people choke or hesitate at it? I believe not. I trust that the Senate will see that it is within the range of reason cmfwyp vbgkqj and high forecast not to yield to the amendment of the Appropriation Committee."

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) spoke in favor of the amendment and expressed preference for shore defenses rather than defenses of war vessels.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) said he was amazed at the representations of Senators yesterday, and to-day, that England, with her cordon of fortresses on the Atlantic and Pacific, might at last seize the Hawaiian Islands, and that therefore the United States should provide a navy to defend itself against those "ghosts of peril." It was well known, he said, that this attempt to put appropriations of from fourteen to sixteen millions on the statute book for battle ships was "stimulated by the iron and steel interest of the United States, supported by every sentiment of jingoism, and reinforced by the desire of naval officers to expand and glorify that branch of the service."

A Conference Report.

At this point, it being 5:30 o'clock, the full conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Cockrell, read and explained. Mr. Cockrell said the Senate conferrees had done the best they could, and he hoped the conference report would be concurred in.

As to the purchase of the Blaine property, the Senate conferrees had been compelled to recede from that amendment.

The amendment as to the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service had been modified, and those officers who were disabled for active service were to be allowed half pay.

As to the nine delegates to any international conference on the monetary question, the amendment had been modified so that the three delegates—members of the House—were to be members of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and were to be appointed by the Speaker of the prsent House.

As to the amendment about the Tennessee Centennial, the Senate conferrees had been compelled to recede. The House had taken a vote upon it, and it had been beaten by a very decided majority.

As to the survey of the route of the Nicaragua Canal, the amendment had been modified by requiring a report to be made on or before the 1st of November next.

As to the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Justice the House conferrees had insisted on it, and the Senate conferrees had had to yield.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Maine,) said that he was somewhat seriously disappointed at the result of the conference on the amendment as to the officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. The retiring of those officers on half pay was an unjust discrimination against them.

"It was either that or nothing," Mr. Cockrell put in.

Mr. Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) argued against the amendment as to the bimetallic conference, as he believed it would result in postponement and disappointment.

Would Divide Stewart.

Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) made a cutting reply to Mr. Stewart, whom he alluded to as one of the "irreconcileables whose mission in life it had become to agitate, agitate and again agitate." He would be extremely glad, he said, with bitter sarcasm, to divide the only real bimetallist in the world (meaning Mr. Stewart) and give him to the House of Representatives for half the time in order that he might enlighten that body.

After another speech from Mr. Stewart protesting aginst the recognition in any form of the influence of Europe on the domestic affairs of the United States the sundry civil conference report was concurred in.

The House joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the salaries of Judges, District Attorneys, and Marshals of the United States in the Indian Territory was passed with an amendment making it apply both to the current and the next fiscal years.

The Senate then, at 6:40, took a recess until 8:30, with an agreement that a vote on the Naval Appropriation bill would be taken before 10 P. M., and that House bills unobjected to and House amendments to Senate bills may be brought up and acted on.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up when the Senate resumed its session at 8:30, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) addressed the Senate in support of the committee amendment reducing the number of battle ships to be contracted for from three to two. He argued that the present fleet of the United States was strong enough to maintain the potentiality of the means of offensive and defensive warfare for the Nation at this time and under these circumstances.

He thought that the Government should go on spending from five to ten millions a year in increasing, perfecting, and strengthening the new modern navy of the United States. But he did not believe that any extraordinary haste should be made in that direction, and he was satisfied to trust the judgment of the Committee on Appropriations.

After a long discussion the amendment reducing the number of battle ships from three to two was agreed to, by a vote of 39 to 29. The vote was devoid of party significance, as was also the preceding discussion, Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) and Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.,) joining with Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) in support of the amendment, and Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) taking a prominent part in advocating the retention of the original House provision for the construction of three vessels.

A number of amendments remitting penalties on the Concord and the Bennington, and otherwise increasing the appropriations carried in the bill, were railroaded through with hardly any attention being paid to them, and Mr. Gorman remarking that he hoped the Senate would agree to all the amendments and report the bill. This was finally done at 10:40 P. M., without objection.

Then Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.,) brought before the Senate the great point of difference between the two houses, namely, the Senate amendment inserting in the Diplomatic and Consular bill appropriating $500,000 for the initial work of laying a cable to Hawaii. Mr. Blackburn's statement of the position of the matter was most dramatic and forcible. He said this was the only one of the fifteen amendments upon which the House and Senate conferrees had not agreed.

"Does the Senator think there is any possibility of an agreement?" asked Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)

Blackburn Makes a Speech.

"I do not," said Mr. Blackburn. "In this session, which is now drawing to a close, the House, by a majority of 38 votes, refused to accept this amendment. Within the last ten days the conferrees again reported their inability to agree, and the House a second time refused to accept the amendment by a majority of 36. We are assured to-day by the conferrees of the House that the House will never recede from its disagreement to this amendment. I do not believe that this bill can ever be enacted into law unless the Senate shall recede from its position on this question. I feel that the Senate conferrees have gone as far as they can, in opposition to their own individual views in insisting upon it. I believe this bill is doomed to failure if the Senate should now, upon this test vote, insist upon its amendment."

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) here interjected the inquiry, "Does the Senator mean that if the two houses agree upon this amendment it will not become a law?"

Mr. Blackburn replied with warmth: "I have never stated that the President will veto it; but I say if this bill should be agreed to by the two houses—which it will never be—and if I were President, it should never become a law. I do not believe that either House has the right to force its conclusions upon the other House, especially when, in this case, the House of Representatives has twice expressed its opinion. If this bill should die between the two houses, whether it would necessitate an extra session or not, it would stop the pay of all our Ambassadors and Ministers, and it would lock the wheels of commerce by swamping our Consular Service.

Everybody Laughed.

"Whether or not the President would think the failure of this bill sufficient ground for calling an extra session of Congress, I do not know; but if he should do so, I am not altogether clear that this would be an unmixed evil. I doubt not the next Congress in a short time would prove that its members were as utterly incompetent and incapable of grappling with the currency question as we have proved ourselves to be.

This frank statement was received with general laughter, both on the floor and in the galleries.

"I do not think," said Mr. Blackburn, in conclusion, "that this would be the worst thing that could befall the country; yet, I stand here protesting against that necessity. I now move that the managers of the conference, on the part of the Senate on the Diplomatic and Consular bill be discharged, and that the Senate recede from its amendment in regard to the Hawaiian cable."

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) in a brief speech declared his belief that, as certain as the sunrise, and the rise and fall of the tides, the desire of the people of Hawaii to be annexed to the United States would be complied with; and he said he wanted a yea and nay vote on the motion of Mr. Blackburn, but he made no motion to that effect.

The Vice President put Mr. Blackburn's motion that the Senate recede from its Hawaiian cable amendment and discharge the conferrees on the Diplomatic and Consular bill. There was a feeble response of yeas when the question was put, and a chorus of nays scarcely more audible. The Vice President declared the motion carried, and no one asked a division or a roll call. So the Hawaiian cable provision was stricken out of the bill.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) immediately moved an executive session, and at 10:40 P. M. the Senate doors were closed.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Many Bills of a Private Character Passed Without Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There were less than 100 Representatives on the floor of the House when it was called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the galleries were only about half filled. The space in front of the Clerk's desk was crowded with members seeking recognition to press measures in which they were interested. Unanimous consent was given for the consideration of the following, and they were passed:

A bill to pension the widow of Gen. Joseph H. Carter.

Bill for the relief of Silas H. Kellar, formerly a trader with the Pottawatomie Indians.

Joint resolutions providing for the payment of the expenses of the Representatives from Congress to the opening of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park next September.

Joint resolution authorizing the publication of a digest of the laws relating to the appointment, salaries, and number of employes of United States courts.

Concurrent resolution calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress all the documents in his department relating to the proposed erection of a bridge on the line of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, in Jefferson County, N. Y.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) called up the President's message vetoing the bill granting a right of way to the Arkansas and Northwestern Railroad through the Indian Territory, and Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) moved to postpone it until 11:30 o'clock A. M., March 4. Mr. Hopkins's motion to postpone was lost—23 to 126.

Mr. Dinsmore moved the passage of the bill, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. Lost—yeas, 154; nays, 98—the necessary two-thirds not having voted in the affirmative.

Pension for McClernand.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill granting a perision of $100 a month to Major Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois. The bill was advocated by Mr. Holman, (Dem., Ind.,) and opposed by Mr. Jones, (Dem., Va.)

In the opinion of Mr. Jones, this was a gross piece of class legislation and a rank injustice against other gallant officers. He would never consent to vote any man a pension simply because he had occupied high, exalted, and distinguished positions. The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to—ayes, 185; nays, 17. Mr. Jones demanded the ayes and nays, but only five gentlemen seconded the demand, and they were not taken. The bill was passed, amid applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill granting to the State of Mississippi 23,000 acres of land for the benefit of the Industrial Institute and College for Girls. In a speech in favor of the motion, Mr. Allen said that if there was a man in the House so base, so lost to all sense of shame, as to vote against sustaining the State of Mississippi in this pioneer movement in aid of the advancement of women, he should be scorned by women, spurned by men, and whipped by his own corscience. [Laughter.]

"I give you," Mr. Allen continued, "those who may not have met the entire approval of their constituents [laughter] an opportunity—the last opportunity you will probably ever have—to cast a vote that will go far to enable you to overcome the evil you have done, and re-establish yourselves in the good graces of the people. [Laughter.] At the institution we are educating several hundred of the loveliest female flowers that bloom in the Spring. It is situated at the beautiful City of Columbus, about seventy-five miles south of the City of Tupelo—and you all know where that is." [Laughter.]

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

Cannon and Cannon Balls.

A Senate joint resolution was agreed to on motion of Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) directing the Secretary of the Navy to give to the Vermont Soldiers' Home four condemned cannon and 100 cannon balls.

Several resolutions for the relief of relatives of deceased employes of the House were reported from the Committee on Accounts and agreed to.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) offered a resolution from the Printing Committee, which was agreed to, directing the printing of various reports, documents, maps, &c., relating to the seal islands and the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.,) reported the action of the conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill, an agreement on all items except two—those relating to the payment of $300,000 to the Ogden Land Company and to a reduction of 20 per cent, a year until there shall be none made in the appropriations for the continuance of the contract Indian schools.

Mr. Hooker (Rep., N. Y.,) moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Ogden Land Company item with an amendment; but it was lost—105 to 84. The House then insisted on its disagreement to the action of the Senate on the two items named and the conferrees were reappointed.

A Short Recess.

At 6:10 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30.

Upon reassembling the House spent some time in considering requests for unanimous consent to pass certain bills. Among the measures that received favorable action was the bill to regulate the sale of liquor to Indians and the bill to amend the copyright law.

In support of the latter bill Mr. Covert (Dem., N. Y.,) stated that it was intended to limit the liability of newspaper publishers to $5,000 for the unauthorized publication of a photograph or other picture. Under the present law, Mr. Covert said, there was pending a suit against one of the metropolitan dailies to recover $817,000 damages for publishing the picture of a pleasure yacht.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) submitted the report of the conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and its effect was explained by Mr. Sayers. The Senate had added, he said, $9,972,029, and in conference had receded from $1,936,390. The House by a yea-and-nay vote had accepted the Senate amendment appropriating $5,363,289 for the payment of the sugar bounty. The bill as agreed to in conference and as presented carried $47,138,306, which was an increase of $12,884,584 over the similar appropriation for the current year.

After his explanation, Mr. Sayers yielded half an hour to Mr. Pence, (Pop., Col.,) to be devoted to the discussion of the monetary conference amendment. Mr. Pence, in turn, yielded to Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) and to Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) who opposed the proposition.

Mr. Sibley said that the proposition was one which appeared regularly once in four years. The people had often by such proposals had their hopes of seeing silver restored raised, and had always been disappointed. These proposals had awakened hope, but the people would no longer be deceived. It was claimed that at such a conference some adjustment would be made as would give silver its place as a money metal.

No such result had been accomplished. The Sherman law was a makeshift to deceive the people, a law passed to quell the demand for free coinage. The demand for free silver was again being made, and this proposal was made to meet it. It was to be hoped that the conference, if held, would do some good, but he believed that it would only delay free coinage.

Simpson Says Something.

Mr. Simpson referred to the proposed conference as "the same old game." He was satisfied that if the matter was left to the present occupant of the White House nothing would be done until after the next general election, and we would be left for six more years on the single gold standard. The United States was the greatest silver producing country on the face of the earth, and it should take the first step in restoring silver to its place as a money metal, and not wait for foreign governments. This would do more to influence them than anything else.

Mr. Pence, in opposing the amendment, said that this Congress had begun with the discussion of this important question, (silver,) and it now looked as though it would end with it. The President, he said, in appointing his Commissioners, might designate three Presidential aspirants. When he came to it, he hoped he would not overlook the great Republican leader, the gentleman from Maine, Mr. Reed.

Mr. Pence read the section of the Democratic platform declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and asked: "Where are the signers of this manifesto? Where are its signers?" He replied to his own question by saying that they were now about to vote to go to foreigners in behalf of silver.

Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) each made a brief speech on the amendment, the latter resenting the statement of Mr. Pence that the Republican Party had not acted in good faith in its efforts to secure an international agreement regarding gold and silver.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) endeavored to secure recognition, but was unsuccessful, as neither Mr. Sayers nor Mr. Cannon would yield him time, and the Sundry Civil conference report was agreed to without division.

Permission was given members of the Committee on Appropriations to print in The Record remarks upon the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bunn (Dem., N. C.,) reported the action of the conferrees on the bill to reimburse officers and seamen for the loss or destruction of property lost in the naval service of the United Staes. As agreed upon, the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay pending claims, but all claims arising in the future shall be certified to Congress for action. The report was agreed to.

A joint resolution introduced by Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) was agreed to, giving members of the Fifty-third Congress until the meeting of next Congress in which to dispose of records and documents placed to the credit of their districts.

The Antonio Maximo Mora Claim.

Mr. Sickles (Dem., N. Y.,) asked and obtained consideration of the Senate joint resolution requiring the President to negotiate with Spain for the speedy payment of the amount heretofore conceded to be due by that Government to Antonio Maximo Mora, naturalized citizen of the United States. The joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Holman presented the agreement of the conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill covering the two matters at issue. Instead of paying the Ogden Land Company $300,000 for its interest in the reservation of the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations, in New-York, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate with the Indians and the land company for the purchase of its said interest, if it shall be found to exist, and report to the next Congress. Regarding the Indian contract schools, it is agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall, as soon as practicable, provide for educating the children in Government schools. The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill, as far as the House was concerned.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Accounts, and passed, directing the printing of 1,700 copies of the digest of contested election cases in the Fifty-second Congress, to be prepared by A. J. Stofer, clerk of the committee, at a cost not to exceed $1,000.

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the Senate bill directing the Secretary of War to give to telegraphers in the military service during the war certificates showing the extent and character of such service. It was agreed to—164 to 72.

A Conference Committee Discharged.

Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.,) announced that the Senate had receded from its amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill appropriating $500,000 toward the construction of the Hawaiian cable. This, he said, removed the only point of difference between the two houses, and he moved that the House conferees be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strong (Rep., Ohio,) Senate bill was passed directing that on the death of a pensioner the accrued pension shall be paid first to his widow; second, if there be no widow, to the child or children under sixteen years at his death; third, in the case of a widow, to her minor children under the age of sixteen years at her death.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill admitting antitoxine, the new diphtheria cure, free of duty. Mr. Ray opposed the bill, his principal objection to it being that he did not know anything about antitoxine, and many members with whom he had talked knew nothing about it. If it were needed, let it be given protection, so it could be manufactured in this country. The Democratic Party had tinkered with the tariff and lost the country several billions of dollars. How did he know but that, with the free admission of antitoxine, manufacturing implements, and everything that should be protected, would also be placed on the free list?

SOME ANTI-CRISP DEMOCRATS.

Plan to Have a Roll Call on a Resolution of Thanks.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Several anti-Crisp Democrats have been to-day conspiring to force a roll call to-morrow on the resolution extending a vote of thanks to Speaker Crisp for his services in the Chair.

This procedure was brought about as a slur upon Speaker James K. Polk at the conclusion of the Twenty-fifth Congress, and upon Speaker Thomas B. Reed at the conclusion of the Fifty-first Congress.

The present programme is discountenanced by Mr. Reed and his friends as a needless and fruitless act of discourtesy to Speaker Crisp.

HOLMAN RETIRES A POOR MAN.

The Veteran Indiana Congressman Has Made No Money in Politics.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—"I should not advise any young man," said the veteran Mr. Holman of Indiana, addressing a group of Congressmen on the floor of the House this morning, "to enter public life. There is nothing in it. I reach this conclusion after an experience covering a period of nearly thirty-five years. From a financial standpoint, at least, it does not pay one. I have lived frugally since I first came to the Thirty-sixth Congress, but I have never been able to save a penny out of my salary."

"You leave Congress, then, as poor as when you entered it?" interjected one of the group.

"Poorer," replied Mr. Holman, with a smile. "My farm of 106 acres, which is a few miles from Lawrenceburgh, on the Ohio hills, is not worth as much to-day as it was when I came here, while I have nothing to show for my long service."

"What are your plans for the future?" inquired another of the Judge's auditors.

"I shall go back to my farm and try to make a living out of it. I hope I can do that."

126 Excise Arrests Yesterday.

The police made 126 arrests yesterday for violations of the excise law, as compared with 159 on the preceding Sunday. The greatest number of arrests were recorded at the Fifth Street Station—nineteen in all. The police last night raided the poolroom of John Poppas, at 1 Roosevelt Street, and arrested the proprietor and thirteen Greeks and Italians.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

It is a truly remarkable exhibition of Furniture that may be seen at the establishment of the George C. Flint Company at 48 West Twenty-third Street.

The company has just arranged an unusually attractive display of samples of light wood Furniture that is designed for Summer homes in the country.

It is prepared to manufacture at once duplicates of these samples now shown.

The cabinetmakers who were employed by the George C. Flint Company on the woodwork of the Presbyterian Mission Building were thrown out of work by the strike. The company determined to keep them in its employ and to set them at work making up a supply of the Spring styles of Furniture. For this reason this Furniture may be ordered now to be delivered whenever the buyer desires. The rates are very low.

My Baby

was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful.

Mrs. KENYON WILLIAMS,
May 21, 1894. Cave Springs, Ga.

Similar letters from other mothers.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OUR AGE THE MOST SPIRITUAL

THE SCHOOL OF LIFE. Divine Providence in the Light of Modern Science—The Law of Development Applied to Christian Thinking and Living. By Theodore F. Seward. 12mo. New-York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

It is a popular notion that this is an irreligious age, and that there is far less interest nowadays in things spiritual than was manifested fifty or a hundred years ago. Comparing these times with the Continental days and the early days of the Republic, the average man would credit the forefathers and foremothers with almost ideal spirituality and saintliness, while he would charge the men and women of today with being for the most part careless about the future and unmindful of their soul's welfare. Making the comparison of our times with almost any period since the spread of the Christian religion among civilized nations, the superficial observer would say that religion was going out of fashion, and that its hold upon the people of the present time was extremely slight.

Mr. Seward takes a view directly contradictory of this. This age, he says, possesses elements of spirituality beyond any age that has preceded it. To test the spiritual quality of this age, he asks the question, "Where are the infidels of the past?" This question he answers by saying:

The race is nearly extinct. In place of infidelity, we have the far milder and more modest protest of the agnostic. Instead of "There is no God, no immortal life," we hear only words of doubt, "We do not know; we cannot tell." This also is a passing phase. Honest doubt is in reality a form of interrogation, and when a human soul begins to ask for truth, the blessed revelation is not far away. Thus we see that the man who has been regarded as the apostle of agnosticism, Herbert Spencer, has so far passed beyond the quicksands of doubt as to become convinced that, to use his own language, "We are ever in the presence of an infinite and eternal energy, from which all things proceed."

Mr. Seward predicts that within a few years the presence of an unseen God in the universe will be accepted on the same ground as the presence of an unseen soul in man. Men who judge that man has a soul by noting what it does in and through the body, by a parity of reasoning will reach the conclusion that there is a soul in the universe. They will see in the universe the same evidence they see in the human body of a will working in and through it, "a conscious being who feels, loves, plans, and executes." It is Mr. Seward's aim in this book to direct attention to the evidences of the immanency of God. He builds his work upon the proposition that science and Christianity, not only are not antagonistic, but really are the best of friends.

There was a time, which anybody who is forty years old readily will recall, when to put forward such a proposition as this would have brought down upon one the reproaches of the church people and the ridicule of the scientists. That was the time when the preachers were nonplused and could see no other course open to them than to make little of the discoveries of the scientists, and at the same time put treble stress upon the importance of faith as an attribute of Christianity. From their pulpits they confessed that the Christian religion was a religion of faith and that there were some of its essentials which could not be reconciled with reason. At the same time they warned their hearers against the materialistic ideas of the scientists. In his excellent life of Prof. Youmans, John Fiske gives some account of the aversion manifested by American clergymen to examining the writings of Youmans's friend, Herbert Spencer. He tells, too, how, in ocurse of time, one and another of them came to see that the Spencerian theories, instead of being opposed to Christianity's central truth, really supported it.

It was a great shock to the Church when it was forced by the scientists to give up its literal readings of the Scriptures, but after a time the Church was stronger in its hold upon the minds of men for having cast off certain non-essentials which had served no purpose except to mystify the people and to repel those who craved a rational religion. The tendency in the Church for the last twenty-five years has been to adapt its creeds to the reason. The Christian religion to-day is more simple, more reasonable, more practical, and more influential than it has been in any previous age. It is more of an everyday religion than it was formerly. It influences the lives of many men and women who would deny it with great emphasis if one should suggest that they unconsciously were carrying out the precepts of the Christian religion.

The superficial observer notes that sermons nowadays are only twenty minutes long, whereas they used to last two hours and more; he notes that more people stay away from church than pass through the doors; he notes that Sunday has ceased to be a sort of hebdomadal eclipse, and that men enjoy themselves on that day, making it a day of recreation instead of a day of Bible reading and psalm singing—he notes these things, and many others, and jumps at the conclusion that we of to-day are worse than our grandfathers were. The truth is we are better, and if we do not make so much show of piety we make up for it in our charities and our philanthropic works.

Substantially like this is the view that Mr. Seward takes. The scientists he says have led the Christians into a better faith than that they knew in the days when they formed their ideas of the universe and God through literal readings of the story of the creation. Intelligent Christians no longer think of God as seated on a great white throne, placed outside the universe, and viewing from the standpoint of an outsider what is going on in the world and upon the faces of the planets. They think of God as within the universe, and in no conceivable or possible sense outside of it. There is a scientific basis for a belief in the universality of Divine Providence, Mr. Seward says, and there also is abundant proof that in the spiritual life there is an evolution just as there is in the material world. He undertakes in his work to demonstrate that science points clearly to the conclusion that this life is a period of preparation, and that an orderly plan is being carried out in the works and sufferings of the human race that is quite compatible with idea that God is good and wise, as well as omnipotent. All Christians profess to believe, Mr. Seward says, in Divine Providence, but the belief of many is like a chain, the central link of which is fatally weak, for, while they believe in a general Providence, they doubt its application to particulars. The time must come, he says, when a full and practical belief in Divine Providence will be the supreme test of dicipleship.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES

—In Harper's Magazine, a leading paper in point of illustrations, not to say in the interest of the text, is Mr. Julian Ralph's account of the industrial region of Northern Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. Another striking paper is the first in the number, "Fox Hunting in the United States," by Carpas W. Whitney, some of the views showing places near New-York. Of popular interest also are William F. Sicard's description of the trial trip of a cruiser, and Laurence Hutton's paper, giving the results of his new explorations among literary landmarks—those of Jerusalem. A timely paper is Stephen H. Olin's, on the common schools of New-York. Among the writers of the fiction in this number are Owen Wister, Sarah Orne Jewett, Thomas Hardy, and Richard Harding Davis.

—The Century is strong all the way through, but the biography of Napoleon remains the chief source of its strength. The record is now brought down to the marriage with Josephine, of whom we have an unfamiliar portrait as the frontispiece. A well-informed paper is that by Henry C. Merwin on the horse market, and the same is true of Noah Brooks's account of "Two War-Time Conventions." Harriet Waters Preston discourses of an unbeaten path of travel—that on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, of which Freeman wrote with so much love and learning; Mr. Buel's "Blackmail as a Heritage" goes back to Dutch times, and presents many curious and forgotten facts—presents them clearly and in an amusing manner.

—In The Atlantic, Gilbert Parker begins a story which has the place of honor, with the title, "The Seats of the Mighty," which is followed by a paper from the learned Lanciani on "The Secret of the Roman Oracles." J. T. Trowbridge contributes what he calls his "confessions" as a novel-writer, and Clinton Scollard gives an account of an evening spent in Salisbury Close. Bliss Carman, Harriet Waters Preston, N. S. Shales, and J. M. Ludlow are among the other writers.

—In The North American Review we find as usual, an excellent variety of papers on public topics of the time. Mark Twain's second article on Paul Bourget's impressions of America is replied to by Max O'Rell, whose views of Bourget as an observer of us are not of the highest. Other writers are Senator Davis, Mr. Bland, Lord Mayfair, Lady Henry Somerset, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Albert J. Vandam, the so-called "Englishman in Paris," who, so far as he was one man and a man of to-day, was not an Englishman at all, but a Dutchman.

—To The Forum we always turn with assurance and pleasure—these ample pages, this large type, these timely topics are so engaging. Two literary papers are printed—one by Frederic Harrison, on Charlotte Brontë's place in literature, and one by Mr. Mable on "The Two Eternal Types in Fiction." Andrew Carnegie, Senator Lodge, Henry Holt, and Jacob A. Riis are among the other writers, and among the topics are the tariff, profit sharing, social discontent, tenements, and business.

—In The Popular Science Monthly so wide a range of topics finds discussion that readers of almost every class must find at least one to hold their attention. Even the bookbinders and the men who have books bound must be included in this statement, for here are some views on binding by a master of the craft—Mr. T. J. C. Sanderson. Lord Rayleigh writes on Tyndall's scientific work, and Prof. A. S. Packard on "The Birth of a Sicilian Volcano."

—St. Nicholas has a new jungle story by Kipling, "The King's Ankus" by name. Brander Matthews writes a short sketch of Hawthorne, which is illustrated with portraits and views. Palmer Cox takes his Brownies to Texas and W. T. Harnaday writes on Br'er Rabbit and his folks. Seldom have we seen a more interesting number, and St. Nicholas is perennially interesting.

BOOKS OF A WEEK

—With the completion of the six-volume edition of Mr. Skeat's "Chaucer," Macmillan & Co. have ready "The Student's Chaucer," which also is Skeat's complete edition of the poet's works, but it is comprised in a single volume at a low price. Type and paper are both good. This edition was printed in this country, at that Boston house where so many books have been recently issued in style so like the familiar English-made books of Macmillan & Co.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published "Half a Century with Judges and Lawyers," by Joseph A. Willard, Clerk of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. This is a collection of stories about men connected in one capacity and another with Mr. Willard's court; many of them famous Massachusetts Judges. Among the practitioners noticed are Rufus Choate, Gen. Butler, Matthew Hale Smith, Joseph Nickerson, and Henry W. Paine. There are several stories of Webster, although they are told of him not as a lawyer, but as a politician and statesman. Mr. Willard attended Webster's funeral at Marshfield.

—An exceedingly handsome volume, entitled "Sweet-Scented Flowers and Fragrant Leaves," by Donald McDonald, is among the most recent books imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Horticultural literature has apparently neglected what might be called the flava odorata. As an introduction the author has written a history of the sweet-smelling flowers, and with many poetical quotations presents the scented attractions of various plants. Strangely enough, some flowers are said to have an injurious effect on the voice, and cases are presented where it is said that vocalists have all at once been unable to sing from having smelled the bouquet of flowers thrown to them. Parma violets, it is affirmed, do not affect delicate throats. In the text, all the sweet-smelling plants are arranged alphabetically, beginning with Abelia triflora, a flower of the honeysuckle family, and concluding with the Persian Ziziphora tennion, which generate a delicate odor like mint.

—"Forty Years in South China" (Randolph) tells of the life of the Rev. John Van Nest Talmage, as recorded by the Rev. John Gerardus Fagg. In the introduction, written by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, explanatory of the character of his eldest brother, he says: "He worked himself to death in the cause of the world's evangelization." Together with accounts of mission work at Amoy, taken from the Rev. John Van Nest Talmage's diary, there may be found in this volume accounts of Chinese customs and habits. At the conclusion, Iap

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Architectural Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:30—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Powell and Majilton.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Shaughraun.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Rainmakers.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Grand Vizier.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Eine Palastrevolution.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th St—8:00—Goetterdaemmerung.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av-23d St—8:15—Lady Henry Somerset.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	41	27	3:30 P. M.	49	41
6 A. M.	41	23	6 P. M.	46	39
9 A. M.	44	24	9 P. M.	42	35
12 M.	48	29	12 P. M.	40	34

Average temperature yesterday.....31½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....43⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....32 1-3
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair in the morning, cloudy later, snow at night, cold wave.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THANKSGIVING FOR DELIVERANCE.

Among the affirmations and commitments of the Democratic Convention of 1892 these pledges were conspicuous:

1. To maintain the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by an illustrious line of Presidents from Madison to Cleveland.

2. To provide for the collection of taxes limited in amount to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

3. To maintain the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and to protect the farmer and the laborer against the evils of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

4. To reform the civil service abuses which give Federal office holders control of party conventions.

5. To avoid all entangling alliances with foreign nations.

6. To prevent the enactment of sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of citizens.

This was the solemn political contract with the people, under the terms of which and relying upon their honorable fulfillment, the electors, in November, 1892, intrusted the executive and legislative power to the representatives of the Democratic Party.

President Cleveland has kept faith with the people. The Congress has broken faith, has violated every pledge, has dishonored itself, disgraced the party, and harmed the country beyond the power of any legislation to repair. Slow time and respite from Congressional alarms are the only curative agencies that will set the country's prostrate industries upon their feet.

The "principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson" have been maintained by Democratic Senators and Representatives as pirates maintain the principles of the Christian religion and Divine love.

In laying taxes and making appropriations these Senators and Representatives paid not the slightest heed to the economical administration of the Government, but shoveled out the taxpayers' money with all the recklessness that characterized the Republican Billion Congress. What did they care? The bribes they directly or indirectly took from the Sugar Trust made them much more than whole for their part.

The Democratic Senate, unmindful of the pledge that the party would maintain paper and coin at a parity, resisted the repeal of the Sherman act until cudgeled into assent, and has lately taken a vote that, if made effective, would put the country instantly upon a depreciated paper and silver basis; while both Senate and House had the monstrous hardihood to compel the Treasury to throw away $16,000,000 in one transaction as a futile sacrifice upon the Yahoo altar of free silver.

So far from attempting to reform the civil service, a disreputable mob of Senators and members has besieged the White House, howling and fighting for crumbs of patronage, and then they have returned to the other end of the avenue to swear at the President and devise means to annoy him.

Prominent Senators like Morgan have plunged headlong into the entangling alliance schemes of Frye and Lodge in Hawaii and have lent Democratic aid to carry out a dirty Republican money job.

Ignoring the pledge against sumptuary legislation, this Democratic Congress has put the income tax law upon the statute book, providing for an outrageous invasion of individual rights that the people scarcely endured as a war necessity, and would not endure at all now in time of peace were they not a marvelously law-abiding people.

The repeal of the Sherman act and the enactment of the Tariff bill, mutilated and perverted, but still useful and of good effect, are the only conspicuous worthy deeds of the Fifty-third Congress.

On the other hand, extravagance, the Sugar Trust bribery scandal, the silver panic and its immense resultant losses, Populism triumphant in the income tax, the shameful precedent of a Senate in which for two sessions less than half a dozen Democratic Senators were on decent terms with the Democratic President, and a perilous drunken lurch toward the appalling precipice of silver free coinage—these are the legacies of the Fifty-third Congress.

The people of the United States should unite in devout thanksgiving to the God of nations when this scourge is lifted from them at noon to-day.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE BILLS.

Who is holding back the bill of the Tenement House Commission? One of the commission's bills, that which appropriates funds for the conversion to park uses of the Mulberry Bend Park, has been passed by both houses and has received the approval of the Mayor. Undoubtedly the Governor will sign it. The main bill, requiring better tenement house construction, is delayed.

We understand that owners and builders are threatening to kill the bill or force amendments that will defeat its purpose. Objection is made that fireproof construction is costly, and that to comply with the clause forbidding the covering of the lot with tenement buildings will diminish the rental earnings of this class of property.

It is cheaper to burn up tenants now and then, or to let them stifle in overcrowded neighborhoods. The Trinity Church Trustees held that it would cost too much to put water pipes in their tenements until the Court of Appeals read them a lecture.

This spirit engenders Socialism. If the legislators at Albany have not lost a proper sense of their responsibility to all the people they will heed the demands of the commission.

The bill has already been somewhat amended, the commission making several concessions. But it is the bill Mr. Gilder handed to the Committee on Cities at the public hearing last Tuesday that should be reported, not the bill with the builders' fatal amendments. There is need of promptness, and no proper occasion for further delay.

THE POWER TO "ESTABLISH."

Able counsel have given it as their opinion that a law abolishing our present Police Court system, with its fifteen Justices, and creating a new system of inferior Criminal Courts, with nine City Magistrates and five Judges of a Court of Special Sessions, would be unconstitutional, because the Constitution declares that a certain class of judicial officers, which includes the present Police Justices, "in office when this article takes effect shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms."

The Constitution says, without qualification, that "inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature." This category includes our present police courts, which were established by the Legislature, and would include the Magistrates' Courts and the Court of Special Sessions, which it is proposed to establish in place of them. Does the power to establish such courts include the power to abolish one system and create another or does it not? If not, what is the use of it, and how can it ever be exercised? If it does, can it be exercised at any time, or only after the expiration of the term of the present Justice having the longest time to serve? The Constitution puts no restriction upon the power.

If that power should be exercised, as proposed in the pending bill, what would become of the terms of office of the present Police Justices? Would they not expire with the law that created them? If the terms cannot be extinguished, it is because the law cannot be abrogated, which is as much as to say that the power explicitly vested in the Legislature cannot be exercised. To say that the Justices would be entitled to some newly-created offices for newly-created terms, under a law not existing when they were appointed and requiring different qualifications, is absurd. Either they would go with their offices or the Legislature cannot abolish the offices, and the Constitutional authority means nothing.

Can the guarantee that those in office when the judiciary article took effect shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms mean more than that while those offices exist and their terms continue the tenure of the present incumbents is unaffected by anything in the Constitution—that it cannot be arbitrarily terminated and they cannot be removed except in a prescribed manner for cause? Can it mean that the offices cannot be abolished to the extinction of all existing terms—in other words, that the Legislature cannot establish inferior local courts of criminal jurisdiction in this city except by adding them to those we already have, which are the creatures of legislation? It seems to us that it requires nothing but plain common sense applied to the language of the Constitution to answer these questions, unless something else is paid for.

CROSS-EYED POLITICS.

The following remarks by Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, were printed in our columns yesterday in that gentleman's own words: "The Republicans in this city are certainly very short-sighted, or suffering from some sort of mental strabismus, not to see that the acts of the Mayor will have a greater effect in 1896 than at the present. The appointment of Democrats to office will operate like a boomerang when the national election occurs next year. Strange that the Republicans here do not see it. It is simply putting clubs in the hands of the enemy. These very Democrats who are now appointed to office under a non-partisan administration will be fighting the Republicans in 1896," &c., &c.

Now, there really seems to be something serious the matter with the mental vision of politicans of the class to which Mr. Hackett belongs that not only makes them incapable of discerning the course of future events, but disables them from looking straight upon what has already passed. Strabismus may be a good name for it, but it seems to have the effect, peculiar to some other human infirmities, of inducing its victims to impute it to others while imagining that they are free from it themselves.

When the Republicans controlled the Fifty-first Congress and the National Administration, they made all the use they could of offices and of legislation for the benefit of party, with a view to carrying the election in 1892. What good did it do them? Did it not rather contribute to their defeat?

When Senator Hill, with the aid of Gov. Flower, used the State offices to "strengthen" the party organization, and then undertook to use the organization to carry the election of Maynard and afterward of Hill himself, where did the boomerang hit, and who was hurt by the club?

Last year the Democrats had most of the offices in this State, and practically all the offices in this city, and they were fighting the Republicans with them for all they were worth. What was the result? Tammany was the "regular" Democratic organization in this city, and there was at least a majority of 50,000 Democrats among the voters, and yet Tammany was defeated by more than 50,000.

Thousands upon thousands of the citizens of New-York City voted for a non-partisan administration last Fall, and supported Mayor Strong because he promised it, and not because he was a Republican; and incidentally they helped the Republican Party to power in the State, expecting from it legislation in behalf of municipal reform on the non-partisan basis. Does Mr. Hackett imagine they will help the Republican Party again this year or in 1896, if the Mayor proves false to his promises and they are disappointed in their expectation as to legislation, and because they are thus betrayed? Suppose Democrats "appointed to office under a non-partisan administration" should so far forget their obligations as to use their offices in fighting the Republicans in 1896, does he imagine that it would hurt the Republican Party more than it would hurt the Democratic Party? If he does, his mental vision is crooked.

If we were more concerned at the present time for Democratic success in this State next Fall, or Democratic success in the Nation next year, than for the success of the effort to secure municipal reform, and were willing to sacrifice the latter for the former, we should rejoice to see Platt and Hackett and Lexow accomplish their purposes here and at Albany, for nothing could contribute more to the result.

It is they who are suffering from mental strabismus. They are trying desperately to take the precise course which all recent experience shows can only lead toward defeat. They cannot control the independent vote, which decides every election, by any such methods as in their cross-eyed politics they are seeking to use. The attempt would land them in the ditch.

TAKE A LITTLE MORE TIME.

The American Protective Tariff League, of which Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss is President, and of whose Executive Committee of five our new Mayor is a prominent member, published two or three weeks ago in its weekly paper, The American Economist, a long article from The Textile Mercury, an organ of the English carpet trade. This article announced the failure of two well-known firms of carpet manufacturers in Kidderminster, and explained that these failures were due to "the effects of American competition."

The "competition" referred to was "the competition of the moquettes sold on the English market by the Alexander Smith Company of Yonkers, New-York State," and this company's sales in England, the home market of the Kidderminster manufacturers, it was stated, had "hit Kidderminster very badly," compelling an "enormous reduction in Axminster makes" and causing "the almost total failure of the [English] Brussels industry." "For the first time in the history of the country," this English carpet trade journal added, "the States last year shipped to this country more carpets than we sold to them."

All this was quite interesting, and even important, and on the 21st ult. we published the extracts quoted above, remarking that we did "not quite understand why" the League, which advocates high duties here on English carpets and holds that such duties are needed for the preservation of the American carpet industry, had supposed that its purpose and policy were served by giving them circulation. Proof that English carpets are undersold in England itself by American carpets, without the aid of any protective duty whatever, did not show, it seemed to us, that the American manufacturer of carpets needs to be protected by a high duty against the sale of English carpets in this country.

The League's weekly paper was very much disturbed by our innocent remark that we could "not quite understand" its purpose in circulating this English article, and also, probably, by the conviction that it had made a huge blunder when it found a place for the article in its columns. It was constrained to say something, and for utter lack of argument it resorted to billingsgate, beginning its leading editorial article on the 1st inst. with the following choice specimen:

"The New-York Times cannot comprehend why we recently published an article from The Textile Mercury relating to the English carpet trade. To an average brain there was no difficulty in understanding the reason. But for the benefit of the thickheads of The New-York Times we may state that we published it as a piece of information for the benefit of American manufacturers of carpets, who might thereby learn the trade opinion of their foreign competitors. As The New-York Times is never broadminded enough to publish, without lying about it, anything that does not agree with the very few opinions its editors possess, their narrowmindedness is to blame for the dense obscurity of its columns and the ignorance of the ethics of making a newspaper interesting to its readers. It does not follow that what The Textile Mercury said was true, any more than it follows that there is ever a word of truth in the editorial columns of its English contemporary, misnamed The New-York Times, that is published on this side of the Atlantic."

And so on for three-quarters of a column.

We submit to Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mayor Strong, and the other controlling officers of the League that this is not an adequate answer to our courteous remarks about the bearing of the statements made in the article taken from The Textile Mercury. There is disclosed here a painful lack of that argumentative rejoinder which we had a right to expect from so prominent and powerful an organization.

Give the boys a holiday and set the men at work, gentlemen of the American Protective Tariff League. If you must employ the veracious Eli Perkins, whose frequent contributions to the pages of your paper promote the gayety of nations, let his work be confined to the comic aspects of a high protective tariff. What we want to know in this instance is the League's sober estimate of the value of The Textile Mercury's article as an argument in favor of high duties on English carpets, and we give the League's paper a little time to subdue its tumultuous and vulgar emotions, and to prepare a sane report thereon.

REFORM AND CENTRALIZATION.

The bill now pending in the Senate, reported from the O'Connor committee, to regulate and improve the civil service of the State is in most respects an admirable measure, adapted to carry out the provisions of the amended Constitution, and to remedy and prevent the evils that have crept into the service. But the tenth section of that bill gives to the State Civil Service Commission powers which, we are convinced, cannot be used with advantage and which may lead to serious mischief. These powers are, in substance: To appoint Civil Service Commissioners for cities where the Mayor fails to do so; to remove city Commissioners, after a hearing, for reasons recited in the act; to alter or rescind any regulation for a city for reasons stated in writing, and to review, modify, or set aside the decision of any person charged with any duty under the civil service rules, for reasons connected with the requirements of the act, to be stated in writing.

The purpose of this section is obviously praiseworthy. It is to secure thorough enforcement of the civil service law, and to do this through the State commission where the city authorities neglect to do so, or fail or err in doing so. But the means for carrying out this purpose are, we are persuaded, inadequate and unsuitable. The section, in the first place, rests on the assumption that the State commission will always be a better body, wiser, more prudent, more capable, and better informed than the several city commissions, which is an unjustifiable assumption. The powers given to the State commission are of two kinds—one intended to enable it to do the reform work in cities where the Mayor fails to do it; the other intended to enable the commission practically to direct and control in detail the work in cities. The first provision is objectionable because the State commission cannot have the intimate local knowledge necessary to efficiency, and, further, because if public sentiment is strong enough it can compel local authorities to act, and if it is not strong enough for that, the State commission will fail for lack of its support.

The second provision is open to the much more serious objection that it confers large powers with no direct responsibility and interferes with local commissions in such a way as to destroy their responsibility. It is in direct opposition to the vital principle of all municipal reform that has amounted to anything in the last quarter of a century, namely, the concentration of power and responsibility in such manner that each municipal community can know what is being done, how and by whom it is done, and can approve or condemn it intelligently, and back it or punish it fairly. This is the principle commonly known as home rule. It has done a great deal of good and can do much more. It ought not to be violated in any State legislation. A State commission, armed with ample powers of supervision and inspection, and with the general power of approving or rejecting the regulations adopted by city commissions, can do all that can be well done in the way of reform. The proposed change seeks very much more and will accomplish less; will indeed, we fear, prevent much that would otherwise be done.

THE EXPERIENCE OF TRIESTE.

Among the strongest proofs of the efficiency of the antitoxine treatment for diphtheria are certain comparative records to which we have directed attention heretofore—the mortality in the Paris Hospital for Sick Children and in the neighboring Trousseau Hospital during the same period and with almost the same number of cases, for example, and the sudden reversion to the old high mortality in certain other hospitals for short periods during which the serum treatment was discontinued because a supply of the remedy could not be obtained.

Additional proof of the same kind is now shown in an official report concerning the use of the serum in Trieste. This report was forwarded to the State Department at Washington on Jan. 23, and is an important contribution to the statistical record not only because of the proof by comparison which it furnishes, but also on account of the very large reduction of the general death rate from the disease in question which the figures disclose.

From Aug. 15 to Jan. 23 (the date of the report) the serum treatment was used not only in the hospitals of Trieste, but also by the physicians of the city in private practice. During the year 1893 the diphtheria mortality, as shown by the city's sanitary reports, was 46.95 per cent. During the year 1894, up to Aug. 15, the mortality was 42.70 per cent. But it has been reduced to 16.50 per cent. by the use of the new remedy. We quote from the statement of Consul J. Edward Nettles, who refers to the weekly "sanitary reports" of the city, on file in his office:

"Since Aug. 15, 1894, with the exception of two weeks, when the serum was exhausted, this method has been used in the hospitals and by the profession in private practice.

"The percentage of deaths during the year 1893, as shown by the sanitary reports, was 46.95, and from Jan. 1, 1894, to Aug. 15, 1894, when the antitoxine serum treatment began, 42.70 per cent. From Aug. 15 to date, [Jan. 23,] exclusive of the two weeks ending Dec. 1 and 8, when the serum supply was exhausted, under the use of the antitoxine serum the mortality has been reduced to 16.50 per cent. The percentage of deaths has been lowered as experience in the use of the antitoxine was acquired; thus, since Jan. 1, 1895, the deaths have been only 10 per cent.

"It is worthy of note that during the two weeks ending Dec. 1 and 8, when the antitoxine serum was not used, the deaths amounted to 44.30 per cent., there being a sudden and sharp increase when the new remedy was not used and a sudden and sharp decrease of the percentage when the use of it was resumed."

This sudden reversion to the old high rate of mortality while the use of the antitoxine was temporarily discontinued has been observed elsewhere in hospital practice, as we have pointed out, but in this case, it will be noticed, the reversion is shown by the vital statistics of the entire city. The effect of the discontinuance of the serum treatment was strongly marked at once in private practice as well as in the hospitals. If the mortality had not thus risen during the two weeks, the rate for the entire period of five months would have been less than 16.50, as compared with the old rate of 42.70 or 46.95. Moreover, the contrast is sharp between the restored rate of 44.30 and the very low rate of only 10 per cent. for the first three weeks of January.

A similar experience is reported from the St. Joseph Hospital in Vienna. The mortality there during the past ten years had been 51 per cent. The antitoxine treatment reduced it to 25 per cent., but during a few weeks when the serum could not be obtained the mortality rose to 65 per cent.

This report from Trieste appears to be not less interesting, important, and convincing than the record in Paris, as indicating a remarkable reduction of the general diphtheria mortality; and it furnishes the only example thus far shown of a temporary reversion of a city's general diphtheria mortality to the old high rate because of the exhaustion of the antitoxine supply.

A marvelous phenomenon, unprecedented, astounding, cataclysmal, was observed in this city Friday evening, just after a careless employé on the elevated road had wrecked a Sixth Avenue car near Franklin Street and blocked the track for several hours. Anybody familiar with the methods of the Manhattan Company is quite sure, no doubt, that meanwhile not a word about this incident was said to would-be passengers when they reached the down-town stations, but that they were allowed to buy tickets as usual and stand in helpless crowds on the platforms until traffic was resumed. So often has such been the method of procedure in the past that it has come to be regarded as a matter of course; criminal, indeed, but not worth talking about, since no amount of talk would do the slightest good. Therefore with some hesitation is it recorded here that a contrary policy was tested, certainly at one station, Park Place, and perhaps at others, during the blockade in question. A guard in uniform was posted in front of the ticket-seller's window, and by him people with real nickels in their hands were advised to reach their homes by another route! The case has been carefully investigated and the facts here set down are verified by witnesses of the very highest character. They cannot be doubted. What next? Even new lamps in the cars seem no longer like the dreams of an idle and vagrant fancy.

One cannot help wondering just what the sensations are that pass, nowadays, through the mind of an average New-York Police Justice. Pelted from every side with "Whereas, so and so" and "Resolved, this and that," each of these verbal missiles being more jagged and spiny than the others; taken by the metaphorical scruff of their judicial necks by the whole company, now amazingly numerous, of reformers, real and fictitious, and held aloft before the horrified eyes of clubs and communities; used as sufficient explanation and excuse for police shortcomings and civic negligence; anathematized at home by all reputable people, and threatened at Albany with a decollation that would be less mentally harrowing to anticipate were it likely to be more speedy in coming; denied the poor privilege of saying, "'Taint so—see?" in the Chamber of Commerce, and convicted off hand and on any charge by the populace assembled in agora and sitting-room, these hapless victims of a new order of things find nobody except certain lewd fellows of a sort undeniably base to take up their cause and speak for them the suave and inexpensive "good word" of immemorial tradition or to decorate them with that mitigated blackness to which even the devil is by universal acknowledgment entitled. Some day one of them will ask, "Who put us here?" The effect might be a deeply solemn hush in certain quarters now most alarmingly ululant.

It Does Suggest a Difference.

Perhaps the most interesting episode connected with the recent visit of Mr. Cremer, M. P., to the United States, to arrange an eternal peace between the two English-speaking peoples, was his appearance at a formal evening gathering attired in everyday garb, including a red necktie. Time was when Benjamin Franklin's homely attire fascinated courtly Versailles, and made a fashion in Paris. But the Republicans across the Atlantic seemed rather annoyed than otherwise at the humility of the member for Haggerston. This perhaps suggests differences between a Cremer and a Franklin.—Saturday Review.

The Dawn of Civilization.

A dispatch from Vanceburg to The Louisville Courier-Journal says: "A large number of the citizens of this place held an indignation meeting at W. Parker's store this afternoon and vigorously protested against the proposed fight between Bill Carver and Dr. Conner's big wildcat. The Mayor, the Magistrate, the County Judge, and other county and city officials have been consulted, and the statutes, charter, and city ordinances carefully perused in order to find some law to prevent the affair."

An Untranslatable Pun.

Painters sometimes show a malice truly feminine toward each other. A Paris paper records that when one of them, during the Gascogne's long delay, heard that she had on board a lot of paintings and decorations made by one of his brother artists, found this consolation for the anxious watchers for news:

"Je suis bien tranquille sur le sort des passagers! avec tant de croûtes que ça, il sont bien sûr de ne pas mourir de faim!"

The Queen's First Brougham Drive.

From The Westminster Gazette.

For the first time during her reign, the Queen went out for her afternoon drive last week in a brougham. Her Majesty's preference for an open carriage is well known, and the change may be regarded as conclusive evidence of the unprecedented severity of the weather at Osborne. This precaution is understood to have been suggested by the Empress Frederick. The cold at Osborne has lately been more intense than even during the great frost of 1890.

WORK BY J. F. RAFFAELLI

Among the men in Paris who have broken away from the old traditions, and who, with fine scorn for all academic requirements of composition, severe draughtsmanship, and the choice of the more or less beautiful in art, Mr. Raffaëlli has long since attracted considerable attention.

When he appeared upon the scene some fifteen or twenty years ago, the Paris public were first surprised, then amused, and finally intensely interested. They saw pictures whose subjects were drawn from the life all about them, scenes and figures to be sure, that they had only glanced at, but never by any possible chance had thought worthy of delineation upon canvas. Ragpickers in pensive moments, street sweepers engaged in friendly gossip, and the ragged and poverty-stricken in such humble pleasures as their scant means permitted; these were the inspirations of this new-comer, and they were drawn and painted in a way that was certainly original and effective, and done naïvely and with sincerity.

Mr. Raffaëlli's art may almost be said to be the apotheosis of the ugly, so persistently does he avoid anything approaching the beautiful, the graceful, and the decorative. It is possible that in his enthusiasm for the unfortunates, and by his repeated reproduction of their gaunt faces and figures, their features pinched by toil and suffering, lacking the healthful color given to the more prosperous, his vision has become in a degree distorted. Certain it is that in his later work, where he has left the side streets for the more fashionable Boulevards, his ladies and gentlemen are not the attractive types that abound so plentifully in the French capital.

But the exhibition, nevertheless, is one of much strength and interest, the work of a big man, who is many-sided and gifted far above his fellows. The collection includes oils, pastels, lithographs, etchings, and many drawings in black and white. Of the paintings, it may be said that the artist is better and far more satisfactory in his smaller efforts, and some little canvases, such as "A Ragpicker," (43,) "Peasants Selling Vegetables," (32,) another "Ragpicker," (64,) and a "Portrait of My Daughter," (47,) contain all that Mr. Raffaëlli has to say. Nor does his technique lend itself so well to great space; the peculiar wavering lines or streaks by which he indicates his forms are, in the larger efforts, disagreeably apparent, if not obtrusive, and greatly mar the effect. As an instance of this, a picture, "Horses on the Road," (41,) may be cited. The color effect is harmonious and attractive, but it is not given to the average spectator of nature to see trees, animals, and landscapes in such serpentine lines so disturbing and so aggressive as these indicated by the painter; and in the branches of the trees, these lines are each of the same length and proportion, by no means in keeping with the characteristics which trees, like human beings, generally possess. Certain street scenes in Paris are rendered very effectively, always, however, in spite of this queer technique, never by reason of it, and the crowds, the life, and the movement of the gay city are cleverly indicated.

It is difficult to get away from the idea that Mr. Raffaëlli infuses frequently in his personages a touch of caricature of the many people one does not know in this collection. This is only a suspicion, but when he shows us the familiar face of a dealer in this city, "Mr. ——," (52,) the suspicion develops into a certainty. The big picture of Dr. Clémenceau, the famous ex-Deputy, speaking at a political meeting, (53,) is strong and full of dramatic force, and "A Chickweed Vendor" (21) is one of the good things here. In this latter canvas, all the unusual methods of the artist tell with great effect. The head is splendidly modeled, stands out well, and has great character, but in an "English Girl" (60) most of these agreeable qualities are lacking, and the result seems commonplace. A striking picture is "The Crowded Boulevard," (10,) with a woman in black in the immediate foreground and the usual throng in the street. This picture shows much keenness of observation and dexterity in the arrangement, and arrests attention at once.

Drawings, illustrating "Lucretia Borgia," "Thirty Years of an Actor's Life," and other subjects, are shown, but are more remarkable for their more or less eccentric and unusual types than for other reasons. Some sculptures give in plastic form the same peculiarities that are noticeable in the paintings, "The Old Fellow" being the more serious of the number.

There are some charming photographs of earlier work, most attractive in black and white, hanging in the smaller galleries, and some etchings, a few of them in four printings, though scarcely improved by the addition of the slight suggestion of color thus given. All this work, and in addition the decorations, pastels, and oils by Edwin A. Abbey, previously referred to, may be seen at the American Art Galleries, in Madison Square, until March 16.

CONGRESSMAN LATIMER'S FATE

He Is to be a Senator, but Will Not Enjoy the Honor Long.

The Washington correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier tells this story of Congressman Latimer, in explanation of the mournful countenance which that statesman has been displaying of late.

It seems that Mr. Latimer had heard many wonderful stories about the powers of a certain clairvoyant, and finally decided to find out just what she could do. After the manner of her kind, the woman prepared for the interview by finding out all she could about his previous history; in fact, some of the Congressman's friends, knowing of his intention to pay her a visit, had thoroughly posted her on many minute details of his career. When he came, of course, she rehearsed all she had been told, and as a result so impressed Mr. Latimer with her knowledge of the past that he was disposed to regard with much seriousness the predictions she at once began to make about his future.

"Yours is a brilliant destiny," she said. "You are not a politician, but a statesman. You will not come back to Congress as a Representative, but as a Senator. The senior Senator from your State is in very poor health, and will live but six months. When he dies it is willed that you are to succeed him in the Senate."

Mr. Latimer was so overcome that he paid double for the information. He knew that Senator Irby had not been feeling well for some time. He felt sorry that the Senator was going to die, but the clairvoyant told him nothing in the world would stop it. As for himself, he was delighted. He was for some time the jolliest fellow one would care to meet.

This lasted until one evening, when, being with a group of Congressmen that included Mr. Izlar, he heard the latter relate an experience which he, too, had had with the same clairvoyant, that Mr. Latimer had consulted.

"I am inclined," said Mr. Izlar, gravely, as soon as he was sure that Mr. Latimer was paying good attention, "to believe some of the things she said. According to her statements, I am not a politician, but a statesman. She said that the senior Senator from South Carolina was going to die in six months' time, and that I was to succeed him, but not directly. Another Representative is to succeed him first, but will die three weeks after his installation, and I am to be elected to fill the remainder of the term, and also for the long term."

The schemers turned their eyes on Mr. Latimer. He had turned pale, and was seeming very nervous. It was not long before he left the crowd and went home. Since then he has been completely broken up. It was the intention of the jokers to reveal the whole thing and turn the laugh on him, but he took it so hard that it was thought best to worry him a little longer. Up to the time when the correspondent wrote he had not found out that he was a victim of a huge joke.

CHINESE FORCES ROUTED

The Japanese Drive Their Enemies Back Toward Daifuton.

THE VICTORS LOST BUT TEN MEN

A Desire in Pekin that United States Minister Denby Shall Help in the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, March 3.—The Hai-Cheng correspondent of the Central News telegraphs under the date of Feb. 28:

"The First Army to-day attacked the enemy encamped between the Liaoyang and New-Chwang Roads. The Fifth Brigade engaged the right wing and routed it and drove it back toward Daifuton. The main column attacked and routed the enemy at Changhotai.

"The Sixth Brigade marched along the Liaoyang Road, joined the main division, and with it occupied Tungyental and the immediate neighborhood in the direction of the Liaoyang.

"The Japanese loss was 10 killed and 82 wounded. The Chinese left 150 dead on the field."

Official dispatches received at Hiroshima confirm the above report. The Japanese division occupied, after the fighting, the entire district to Saiyental-Tafuton, and further movements were projected for March 1.

The official Japanese reports of Feb. 28 said that the enemy had 15,000 men and ten guns. Gen. Yih was in command. During the action a second Chinese force of 3,000 men made an attack on Hai-Cheng from the eastward, but was repulsed without difficulty. Gen. Nodzu reported from Hai-Cheng, March 1:

"The Third Division began the advance at 8 A. M. The advance guard engaged and repulsed 2,000 of the enemy. Gen. Hayashi's brigade then joined the main division, which routed the Chinese and captured Konshinho at noon. The advance guard then drove 3,000 Chinese from Santaitsu. The Japanese outposts now guard Maitsu, Loshokotao, and Kunfantzu."

The Chinese retreated northward, and, after the final Japanese advance, their main body lay but a short distance from the Japanese front. Throughout the morning of the 28th it snowed heavily. The storm had not abated on March 1.

A Central News dispatch dated at Seoul March 1 says that the Corean War Minister and other exalted officials have received permission, in response to their own request, to accompany the second Japanese Army throughout the rest of the campaign in China. They will be attached to Gen. Nogi's staff.

It is reported in Tokio that the Chinese peace envoys will be received at Simonosaki and the negotiations will be conducted there.

A Central News dispatch from Pekin says that Li Hung Chang, the head of China's new peace mission, is still at the capital. He has conferred with all the conspicuous officials and most of the European diplomatists.

There is a unanimous desire among men of influence in Pekin that United States Minister Denby help the Chinese mission by acting as intermediary in arranging for the meeting of the negotiators and the course of procedure. The care with which Li Hung Chang is preparing for his duties gives the best evidence of the earnestness of China's purpose.

The Times's correspondent in Pekin says that United States Minister Denby has telegraphed to Japan the text of Li Hung Chang's credentials and awaits a reply whether he will be received.

The Times's correspondent in Shanghai says:

"Three Japanese vessels on the afternoon of Feb. 21 fired several shots at the fort and embankment at Teng-Chow, but spared the city. They then went to the coast fort ten miles away, which they engaged. They repassed the city in the evening and fired several shots at the fort, which replied once. The city was panic-stricken, and many residents fled. The object of the attack is doubtful."

The Government has given abundant proof in the last few days that it will make a sincere effort to secure peace.

The Central News correspondent in Chefoo says that the Japanese are advancing steadily upon New Chwang, where 600 wounded Chinese were received between Feb. 24 and 28.

LEO'S CORONATION ANNIVERSARY.

He Assists a Cardinal at Mass in the Sistine Chapel.

ROME, March 3.—To-day is the seventeenth anniversary of the Pope's coronation. He assisted in celebrating mass in the Sistine Chapel, to which he was borne on the sedia gestatoria, preceded by Cardinals and high officials of the Vatican. As he passed through the saloons to the chapel he was applauded constantly by the crowd.

Admission could be obtained only by card, and consequently the majority of those present were diplomatists accredited to the Vatican, Knights of Malta, and conspicuous Italians and foreign visitors. They filled the chapel.

Cardinal Vanutelli celebrated mass, and the Pope assisted him. The ceremony closed with the Te Deum, after which the procession returned as he had entered, amid cheers and applause.

It was remarked that Prince Colonna, who deserted the Quirinal and came to the aid of the Vatican, assisted for the first time at the papal throne.

LONDON, March 3.—The Standard's Rome correspondent, in reporting the mass in the Sistine Chapel to-day, remarks that the Pope has changed greatly in the last weeks, and looks weak and bent.

MANY WAR SHIPS TO ASSEMBLE.

Plans for the Opening of the North Sea Canal.

BERLIN, March 3.—The fêtes attending the opening of the North Sea and Baltic Canal will begin at Hamburg on June 17 with a commers at the new City Hall. The Emperor and his suite will be present. The formal opening will take place at Kiel on the 18th, when the fleet off the entrance to the canal will include 58 German warships and torpedo boats, 5 Austrian warships, under the Archduke Carl Stefan; 5 Italian, 4 Spanish, 2 French, 2 Russian, 3 Turkish, and a number of English and Scandinavian vessels.

The grand combined manoeuvres of the land and sea forces will be held on the 19th in the presence of the Emperor and his foreign guests. The celebration will close on the 20th with yacht racing and a parade of the troops under Gen. Count Waldersee.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Herbert has received an invitation from the German Government to send two vessels there to participate in the formal opening of the Kiel or North Sea Canal.

Secretary Herbert immediately cabled the German Government that the United States would be highly pleased to take part in the celebration, and that the San Francisco and Marblehead would be assigned to represent this Government. Orders will accordingly be issued to Admiral Meade, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, to proceed at the proper time to the North Sea, in order that the wishes of Germany may be complied with.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HORNBY.

He Had Been in the British Navy Nearly Sixty Years.

LONDON, March 3.—Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby died to-day at Lordington, Hampshire, of pneumonia, resulting from influenza.

Admiral Hornby was born in 1825. He entered the service on board the Princess Charlotte in 1837, and was present as a midshipman at the bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. He afterward served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope; under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific, and on various other stations. He attained flag rank in 1869, and became Vice Admiral in 1875.

He was appointed Commander in Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean, and he held that responsible position during the trying times in 1878 when war was apprehended between Great Britain and Russia, and when the British fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles.

He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath Aug. 12, 1878. He served as a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's administration, as his father had served in that of the late Lord Derby.

MISSIONARIES NOW IN DANGER.

Suspected by Turkish Authorities of Importing Arms.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says:

"The situation of the missionaries of the American Board residing at Marash is critical. Two of them are British subjects.

"The Governor General of the Province of Aleppo declares that he suspects them of insurgent designs and has ordered their letters opened and sent to Aleppo, where they will be examined before delivery. Boxes of food and clothing addressed to them must now be examined by the police of Marash, despite their being already inspected at Alexandretta upon entering the country. The Chief of Police in Marash, consequently, has seized several of such boxes. He also imprisoned the muleteers conveying them.

"He publicly declared that the missionaries were importing arms and had large quantities stored ready for use against the Mohammedans. The bigotry of the ignorant populace, already aroused against the Armenians, is now directed against the missionaries. Disaster is possible at any moment unless the agitation be checked."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The protocols of the first twelve sittings held by the Armenian Commission of Inquiry in Moosh contain almost exclusively the testimony of Turkish witnesses. Nothing new has been learned. The Turkish officials have ceased hampering the examination of witnesses whom the foreign delegates desire to call.

Most of the Armenians who were imprisoned in Constantinople have been released and the rest probably will not be detained much longer.

WILL SEND FORCES TO CUBA.

Spanish Ministers Will Ask for an Unlimited Credit.

MADRID, March 3.—The Ministers have decided to follow the precedent established during the trouble at Melilla and to ask Parliament for an unlimited credit. The money will be used in sending forces to Cuba, and the Cuban Treasury will be called upon ultimately to reimburse the home Government for the cost of the expedition.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times's correspondent in Madrid says: "The news of the Cuban revolt is conflicting. Much the best is obtainable from private sources. The reports received by Cuban Deputies and others intimately connected with the colony mainly agree with the official statement that the uprisings are without political import, and are confined to isolated bands in two or three districts. The reports that well-known insurgent leaders are landing for the purpose of a general uprising must be received with caution and suspicion. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that the situation is unsatisfactory. The sooner the new reforms shall be effected the better. The first step toward them must be the appointment of a strong military Viceroy to replace the present Governor. Probably Gen. Martinez de Campos will shortly succeed Gen. Calleja in Havana."

THE POPE MAY INTERFERE.

A Rumor that He Will Denounce Anti-Semitic Agitation.

ROME, March 3.—It is reported that the Pope is preparing an encyclical letter denouncing the anti-Semitic agitation in Europe. Cardinal Schoenborn came to Rome several weeks ago to speak with his Holiness concerning Jew-baiting in Austria.

The Vatican's attention was directed most forcibly to the subject by the excitement among Austrian Catholics when Cardinal Rampolla sent a friendly dispatch to Prince Alois Liechtenstein as chief of the anti-Semitic congress assembled at the time in Linz.

A VIOLENT STORM ALONG SICILY

Vessels Wrecked, Buildings in Ruins, Five Persons Killed.

LONDON, March 3.—The Central News correspondent in Palermo reports a violent storm along the Sicilian coast and in the western part of the island.

Several vessels have been wrecked, and many buildings have collapsed.

The municipal offices at Marsala were laid in ruins this morning, and the Garibaldi monument was overturned.

Five persons in Marsala died of injuries received from falling walls and trees.

Noteworthy Petition to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Reichstag has received a noteworthy petition against paragraph 130 of the Anti-Socialist bill as amended by the Clericals. The paragraph, in the Clerical form, provides for the punishment of anybody attacking religion, the monarchy, marriage, family, or property in a manner dangerous to the public peace. The signers of the petition are the leading thinkers, writers, and artists of Germany, among them Mommsen, Virchow, and Brahms.

Bismarck Not to Attend the Council.

BERLIN, March 3.—Prince Bismarck will excuse himself from the coming sessions of the Council of State on the plea of ill health. The Hamburger Nachrichten says that, although the Prince's general health is good, he avoids going out this raw weather, as the damp air invariably induces neuralgia.

Prince Murat a Suicide.

ODESSA, March 3.—Prince Achille Napoleon Murat killed himself in his house at Zougdidi yesterday. He was suffering from fever and had been delirious for several days.

Prince Achille Murat was born in Bordentown Jan. 2, 1847, and married Princess Salome Dadian in Paris on May 13, 1868.

France Would Trade with Italy.

ROME, March 3.—It is learned from an official source that France is about to approach Italy with a view to arranging a commercial treaty, and thus ending the long period of commercial hostility which has inflicted heavy losses on both countries.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

The Basis of Representation at the Forthcoming Convention of the Y. M. C. A. of North America.

A circular is about to be issued by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations giving a summary of the rules on representation, &c., at the thirty-first International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. The convention will be held in Springfield, Mass., from May 8 to May 12, next. The rules on representation are as follows:

Representation is based only on the number of active members. Associations having 100 active members, or less, are entitled to 2 delegates, and 1 aditional delegate for each additional 100 members. No association, however, is entitled to more than 10 delegates, and all delegates must be active members of the association. Branch associations that have an active membership roll distinct from that of the central or main associations, or whose committees of arrangement are composed of men that are members in good standing of Evangelical Churches, are entitled to the same number of delegates as separate associations of equal membership.

Members, corresponding members, and Secretaries of the International Committee and State Secretaries are delegates ex officio. Assistant State Secretaries and General Secretaries are not delegates ex officio.

It is customary for all members of associations in attendance, and not regularly accredited as delegates, to be constituted by special vote corresponding members of the convention. Such members enjoy the right to the floor, after the organization has been complete., and to all the privileges of delegates except voting and entertainment.

No association, organized, or reorganized since the Portland Convention, (July, 1869,) is entitled to representation unless it has the test of active membership prescribed by that convention.

The officers of the International Committee are as follows: F. B. Pratt, Chairman, New-York City; Thomas Cochran, Vice Chairman, St. Paul, Minn.; F. B. Schenck, Treasurer, New-York City, and Richard C. Morse, General Secretary, New-York City.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

Members of House and Senate Talking About the Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Two petitions were circulated on the Republican side of the House to-night, one asking the Speaker to appoint Mr. Hepburn of Iowa on the monetary conference delegation, and the other making a similar request for Mr. Hitt of Illinois.

The Hepburn petition was started first, and at 10:30 o'clock it contained fifty signatures. The signers included all the Nebraska, Iowa, and Northwestern representatives generally, while a fair sprinkling of names from the East was also seen on the petition.

Mr. Hitt's petition was signed almost wholly by Eastern men, particularly by Republicans from New-York, Pennsylvania, New-England, and Ohio, with here and there a name from the West.

The rivalry, which is good-natured, is by no means spirited, and so far as can be observed, the majority of the Republicans will be satisfied by the selection of either, although Mr. Hitt more nearly represents Eastern thought on the money question than Mr. Hepburn, who is a stanch friend of silver, although a bi-metallist.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas) and passed without a dissenting vote, amid applause, Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) being in the chair:

Whereas, It is the earnest desire of the House of Representatives that the Speaker shall be one of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference on the part of the House of Representatives,

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles F. Crisp is hereby requested to designate himself as one of the three delegates to be selected by him, in pursuance to the provision of law.

The friends of Mr. Money of Mississippi are urging his selection and a number of gentlemen have spoken with the Speaker asking him to appoint Mr. Catchings of Mississippi. Mr. McCreary of Kentucy, who was a member of the Brussels conference in 1882, is also talked of in connection with the assignment.

It is urged in his behalf that he would bring to his new duties the experience gained three years ago, and that his position upon the money question is one of entire conservatism, wholly unbiased by extreme considerations.

After the confirmation of a few nominations, the Senate, in executive session, to-night, was precipitated into a discussion of the membership of the proposed monetary conference. The principal speech was made, up to midnight, by Mr. Vilas, who urged that it should not be the policy of the Senate to appoint three pronounced silver men as the members to represent the Senate. Mr. Vilas was assisted by Mr. Gray in his opposition to the movement of the silver men.

It appears that a paper had been circulated by the silver men and signed by them almost in a body, irrespective of party, agreeing to support Senators Teller, Republican; Jones of Arkansas, Democrat, and Daniel of Virginia, Democrat, as the Senate delegates. The opposition is directed against the choice of Senator Daniel, not personally, but because he is the third silver man. The conservative element of both parties, or the gold men, as they are known in the financial discussion, insist that some one like Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) or Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) should be the third man.

Mr. Vilas was followed by Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) who made an earnest appeal to his Democratic colleagues and the silver Republicans to permit one of the three delegates to be selected by the Senate to be a conservative man on the money question. Mr. Gray, in the course of his talk, mentioned Mr. Allison, and said that he was the man who should be selected by the Senate. Mr. Gray paid a high compliment to Mr. Allison's ability, and pleaded earnestly for a conservative representation in the person of Mr. Allison.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) also urged the silver men to be moderate in their demands and yield this one point.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) spoke for some time in the same vein, and then Mr. Allison took the floor, and stated that he could not accept the appointment even if named. He made this statement in the most positive terms, but followed it up with a speech urging the silver men to be content with two of the delegates.

Messrs. Wolcott and Mitchell, silver Republicans, spoke in favor of immediate action on the part of the Senate, and of the appointment of three silver men. They take the ground that, inasmuch as this is to be a conference having the restoration of silver as its purpose, the friends of silver, and none others, should be chosen.

Finally, Senators Teller, Jones, (Ark.,) and Daniels were chosen as delegates to the proposed international monetary conference.

No Religious Rites for M. Percher.

PARIS, March 3.—M. Percher, the Debats editor who was killed in a duel Friday, will be buried in Etampes to-morrow. The Archbishop of Paris refused to grant religious rites, and the Bishop of Orleans probably will do the same.

Rosebery's Condition Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, March 3.—Lord Rosebery passed a wakeful night, and does not gain strength. His condition at noon was altogether unsatisfactory.

FIRE FOLLOWS EXPLOSION

Brooklyn's Big Academy of Music Was Threatened.

BUILDING NEXT DOOR BURNED

Hard Work by the Firemen Prevented the Flames from Spreading —The Cause of the Explosion Not Known.

"The Academy of Music is on fire!" shouted a man at the corner of Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock last night.

A policeman who was standing on the corner turned around, saw the flames, and then sent out an alarm. Chief Eugene Dale of the Brooklyn Fire Department arrived within three minutes after the alarm, and, after taking a hasty view of the fire, he sent out a second alarm.

The Academy of Music was not on fire, but from Court Street it appeared that the flames were coming through the windows of that part of the building over the stage.

The fire was in 198 Montague Street, within one door of the Academy of Music. It is a four-story brick building, and up to a week ago had been occupied by George Schmitt as a restaurant and café.

At 10 o'clock there was an explosion, and the heavy shutters of the front windows were blown across the street, and almost struck a young man who was crossing at the time.

What caused the explosion is not known, but within five minutes the entire building was in flames.

Chief Dale said: "I never saw a building burn like that. It's a regular tinderbox."

In a short time the firemen were hard at work, not alone trying to extinguish the fire, but also to save the surrounding property, which is very valuable.

Next door, on the east, is the Continental Fire Insurance Company Building, and on the west is the old building occupied by John McGroarty, until last week one of the Port Wardens of the State. He keeps a saloon and billiard parlor, and next to this is the Academy of Music.

Directly in the rear of the building which was on fire is the residence of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and also the Garfield Building.

The firemen worked nobly to keep the fire from spreading, and their work was successful. In an hour after the first alarm had been sounded the flames were extinguished.

The loss on the stock and fixtures of the building is estimated at $7,000, and the loss on the building, which is owned by the Fulton Bank, is estimated at $10,000.

At the time of the fire the building was unoccupied. George Schmitt, who had managed the restaurant and café, failed last week, and the assignee, Henry R. Van Keuren, closed the place up.

Schmitt was a popular caterer, but was unable to make the place pay. He was formerly chef of the Brooklyn Club and the Hotel Regent, which was destroyed by fire last May.

Before Schmitt took the place it was run by the Gage brothers, who also were compelled to give up business a year ago.

It was a popular place during the day, as many lawyers and politicians made it their headquarters.

What was the cause of the explosion is not known, but the Fire Marshal will make a searching investigation into the matter to-day.

While Hose Cart No. 4 was on its way to the fire the axle broke at the corner of Court and Degraw Streets, and the firemen were thrown out. Assistant Foreman Edward Elchorn of 683 Hart Street, received a severe scalp wound and contusion to the back. He was taken home in an ambulance.

Chief Engineer Dale is of the belief that had the fire started an hour earlier there would have been great excitement, and probably a panic. The Rev. Cortland Myers was preaching at the Academy of Music, which was crowded. The services were over at 9 o'clock and the great crowd passed slowly down Montague Street.

Had the explosion taken place then, the heavy shutters, which were blown out, would have struck some of the church people, and would have caused severe injuries at least.

It was demonstrated more than ever that a water tower is essentially required, and Chief Dale said he would hail the day when the Brooklyn Fire Department had such an equipment.

TEACH TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS

The Rev. Dr. Thompson Says It Is the Only Way to Cure the Evil.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-third Street and Madison Avenue, preached last night on "The New Temperance."

"I am going to speak a few short words to you to-night," he said, "regarding the training of children, particularly in the matter of temperance. The training should go into the public schools. That is my idea, that is my text.

"In these last days of intemperance, the battle must be fought scientifically as well as prayerfully. The difficulty is that we church people have been fighting upon the wrong lines. The rescue work is all right, to pick the drunkard out of the gutter, feed him, and wash him, until he can finally stand alone. But the work is discouraging, for they go down again faster than you can pick them up.

"If we are aiming at alcoholism as a social evil, we must do it on a broader basis and a grander idea. Not the mere bringing of boys and girls together in Sunday schools and church parlors, but everywhere. We must make temperance a part of the compulsory education in the public schools."

Central Labor Union Extols Dampf.

The funeral of Meyer Dampf, who for fifteen years was Secretary of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144, and also a delegate from that body to the Central Labor Union, took place yesterday forenoon, at Clarendon Hall, in the presence of the delegates of the Central Labor Union, of many cigar makers, and of representatives of many trades unions. The German singing society Fortschritt sang a selection, and speeches were made by Henry Weismann, James P. Archibald, and Samuel Gompers. Commander A. Seifert of Gilsa Post delivered an oration, and the assembled delegates and other Workingmen adopted a set of resolutions testifying to the faithfulness of the dead man as Secretary of his union, and to his intelligence and devotion as a delegate to the Central Labor Union.

Will Strike on a New Plan.

PATERSON, N. J., March 3.—The weavers employed in all the broad-silk mills in this city, about forty in number, have decided to inaugurate in a few weeks a novel strike to increase their wages. They propose to have men strike in one mill at a time, and, while it is in progress, the operatives are to be supported by the weavers of the other establishments.

The manufacturers have prepared themselves, and intend to close every mill in the city working on broad goods when the weavers make their first demand.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Pittsburg, Penn., March 3.—The Hotel Boyer, corner of Seventh Avenue and Duquesne Way, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. There was $13,000 insurance on the furnishings. The building is owned by the Scott estate and is probably insured.

HIS WIFE AND FORTUNE LOST

While McCredie Is in Jail Mrs. McCredie Inherits a Fortune from Her Husband's Mother, Then Gets Divorced.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 3.—The marriage of Perry Champlin Reyburn to Mrs. Ida A. McCredie was solemnized last Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, James Schneider, 544 Plymouth Avenue. This will be unpleasant news for William N. McCredie when he gets out of the Erie County Penitentiary a year hence. He will find that he has lost both wife and fortune at once.

McCredie was cashier of the National Savings Bank, which was wrecked by Edward S. Dann. He had helped manipulate the books.

McCredie's mother died the previous year, leaving an estate of about $150,000, half of which she gave to Trinity Church. Her son had been dissipating a good deal at this time, so to keep him from squandering this fortune, she provided that it was not to become his until the death of his sister, a consumptive, who had but a short time to live.

At her death the money was to be paid over to McCredie's wife, of whom Mrs. McCredie was very fond. If she died it was to be paid to any children she might have. If she had remarried, other disposition was to be made of it.

The sister whose death made this provision operative died last November while McCredie was serving a five years' term, to which he was sentenced in February, 1893. He had no children, so Mrs. McCredie was the rightful heir. She made her claim to the Surrogate, and a settlement of the estate was reached Feb. 8, and $65,000 in cash was paid to Mrs. McCredie. Then she was married to Perry C. Reyburn, the lawyer who had represented her in the Surrogate's Court.

The marriage brought out the fact that Mr. Reyburn had acted for Mrs. McCredie in an action for divorce, which had been brought against McCredie quietly. The divorce was granted some time before the settlement of the claim, but could in no way invalidate the will.

All that McCredie will have of his parent's fortune is two bronze dancing girls.

At the time of McCredie's trial an effort was made to show that he was insane, but the jury would not take that view of it. His recent troubles are said to be wearing on him heavily, as he will be penniless when he comes out of prison.

CONGRESSMAN CUMMINGS TOLD OF EMMET

One Hundred and Seventeenth Anniversary of the Irish Patriot's Birth.

The 117th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was celebrated last evening under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael of New-York, at Lenox Lyceum. Large delegations were present from Yonkers, Norwalk, and Newburg, and the Lyceum was completely filled.

M. J. Keogh was Chairman. Among those on the platform were Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, Judge Fitzgerald, ex-Congressman Dalton, P. F. Treanor, John J. Brady, Civil Justice Lynn, Stephen McParlan, Edward O'Flaherty, F. J. Donnelly, William H. Hodgnes, Thomas E. Lyon, John E. Cotter, Joseph L. Keane, and James Herbert.

Chairman Keogh delivered an address of welcome, after which Mrs. Jennie Campbell-Keogh sang the "Green Old Flag." Other Irish songs were sung by P. F. Treanor, Mrs. Dr. D. D. Toal, George W. McGee, Miss Mary McGowan, J. D. Fitz Gerald, John D. Lyons, and others.

Amos J. Cummings delivered an address on the life and conduct of Robert Emmet.

Will Stay at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is generally understood that the President will not go to the Capitol Monday morning, as has been the custom heretofore. He considers that it will facilitate legislation to remain at the Executive Mansion, where he can give proper consideration to bills presented to him. This action on the part of the President will render it necessary that all bills in order to be approved must reach him early enough in the day that action thereon may be had before final adjournment at noon. This course may prevent Executive action upon bills passed near the hour of noon.

Publishers' Fair Rejoinder.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It is not often that publishers turn and rend the critics. A case in point occurs, however, in the advertising columns of The Athenaeum this week. That journal spoke disrespectfully, it seems, of the illustrations in a work published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. It even called them "slight and poor, and in some cases mere hasty blottings." Whereupon the publishers reply that they "would like those readers of The Athenaeum who are interested in illustrated books to have the chance of forming their own judgment on this, in their humble opinion, most artistic and beautiful work," and they undertake, therefore, to send to any respectable bookseller on sale and at their expense a copy of the book in question, in order that readers of The Athenaeum may judge for themselves. An ingenious way of turning a bad review to good advertisement!

The Czar Has Influenza.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The Czar has influenza and a sore throat.

BERLIN, March 3.—Gen. Count Waldersee has the influenza.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Society of Anthropology; the Rev. W. J. B. Daly on "Phronology and the Human Soul," 27 East Twenty-first Street, to-night.

—Lecture on "Colonial Subjects," by Prof. Ware of Columbia College, Waldorf Ballroom, to-day, 3 P. M.

—Farewell lecture by Lady Henry Somerset, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, this evening.

—Good Government Club P, 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this evening.

—New-York Association of Sewing Schools, 49 West Twentieth Street, to-day, 3 P. M.

—John J. O'Brien Association meeting, 242 Grand Street, to-night.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Aurania, from Liverpool.

B.—Walter B. Barber, J. B. Barton, Miss May Beamgarda, Hugh E. Bellas, F. J. Bradlee, John H. Brocklebank, C. J. Budge.—C.—R. C. Campbell, James J. Carlan, Miss Crear.—D.—E. Digby, Mrs. Donovan; Julius Dreyfus.—F.—Harvey Farrington, Mrs. Farrington, Miss Eleva Flowerdew, J. R. Forgie, H. V. Foy.—G.—J. Goldstein, T. Greenlees, Jr., Mrs. Greenlees.—L.—J. Leroy, Mrs. Lutscher.—M.—H. Macken, Julius Leroy, Mr. Lutscher.—M.—H. Macken, G. M. Millard.—P.—Mrs. Perkins, C. M. Porter, John Pownall, A. O. Prevost.—R.—Allan Ritchie, Mrs. Mary A. Robb, Edmund Roberts, T. W. Rounds.—S.—D. M. Seaton, Mrs. Seaton, J. P. Stevenson.—T.—H. Perronet Thompson, Dr. E. E. Tull.—W.—Mrs. E. Wainwright, A. Wimpfheimer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:50 A. M.—2, 4, and 6 Duane Street; Street & Smith, occupants; damage, $10,000.

9:05 A. M.—116½ Essex Street; Moses Greel; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—763 Third Avenue; Edward Clark; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—42 Walker Street; M. Furgueson and S. C. Wittenthal; damage, $2,700.

9 P. M.—20 East Fourth Street; George Herman; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—2,484 Third Avenue; damage, $95.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Edward F. Jones of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Park Avenue.

—Justices Martin L. Stover and John M. Davy of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington and Justice David L. Follett of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Cambridge.

INCAPABLE LAWMAKERS

The North Carolina Populists and Republicans in a Wrangle.

WILL HOLD SEPARATE CAUCUSES

County Government and Election Bills the Rocks Upon Which They Split—Only Local Measures Passed.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The Legislature has now been in session eight weeks, and beyond the election of the two United States Senators nothing of any general importance has been done. The usual large number of local bills have been introduced and are being passed every day. The two main features of the session—the County Government bill and the election law—have not yet been completed by the Republicans and Populists, but have been introduced. Nightly caucuses are being held and a number of "visiting statesmen" are present endeavoring to aid in the solution of these questions.

The County Government bill is proving a difficult task. It is absolutely necessary that honest and economical government be provided for, and at the same time there must be no discrimination against the negroes in the counties where the negroes have a majority. To frame a bill that will do both these things has proved as yet an impossible task. The first mistake was made in declaring that the system must be uniform. Having decided for this feature the Populists declared for cumulative suffrage in the election of County Commissioners. The Republicans do not like this feature, and have refused to assent to it, and the bill is hung up until an agreement can be reached. The Republicans contend that the proposition for each voter to be allowed to cumulate the five votes for Commissioners will prove complex and will result in the Democrats getting control of the counties. The Populists declare the inauguration of this system will solve the negro question in the eastern counties, and that it will provide honest and economical government and minority representation. The Republicans want a simple elective system and a requirement that each Commissioner shall execute a bond in the sum of $5,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

The bill to reduce the rate of interest from 8 to 6 per cent., and, as a penalty for usury, providing not only for a forfeiture of all interest, but the recovery by the defendant in the same action of double the amount of the legal and usurious interest charged, is now a law.

A bill has been introduced in the House to repeal the Railroad Commission act, but has not been considered in committee. It is safe to say that this bill will not become a law. The Populists claim the Railroad Commission as of their creation, and they do not propose to do away with it yet. Mr. Ewart, the author of the bill, says that the commission freight rates are higher in his county than those charged by the railroads.

There is a lobby here, and its members are hatching mischievous measures solely for the purpose of being employed to lobby for and against the measures which they have drawn and induced unsuspecting members to introduce. These vicious measures are aimed at the railroads, the cotton mills, and the educational system of the State. The result is that the railroad, cotton mill, and school men have been drawn to Raleigh to appear before committees in order to protect their interests. The bills against schools aim to break up the uniformity of the system and allow the County Boards of Education to exercise supreme power in their several counties. The law now requires the State Board of Education to select the books to be used in every county, and the whole system is managed from Raleigh by the State Board and the State Superintendent of Education. The publishing houses whose books are not on the list are promoting this onslaught with the view of getting a chance to sell their books.

The temperance people of the State have held a convention in this city, and promulgated a bill, which has been introduced into both houses, to regulate the sale of liquor. It provides that any county, city, town, or township may vote on the question of the sale of liquor, upon the petition of one-third of the qualified voters. If the vote is for the sale of liquor, then the person who desires to sell must secure to his application for license a majority of the voters of the territory wherein it is proposed to sell. The bill is modeled after the law now in force in Mississippi. The effect of the passage of this bill would be almost absolute prohibition throughout the State. The State, counties, cities, and towns derive a large amount of money by way of taxation from the liquor traffic, and if this revenue should be cut off there is no way to supply the deficiency other than by increase of the rate of taxation on the real and personal property of the State. If there is any legislation on this subject it will probably be to decrease the license tax for the purpose of increasing the amount of money received from this source.

There are eighteen contested election cases before the House and several before the Senate. Thus far the House has seated Croom, (Rep.,) from Pender County; Abbott, (Rep.,) from Pamlico County; Dison, (Rep.,) from Greene County; Brown, (Rep.,) from Jones County, and has refused to unseat Monroe, (Dem.,) from Wayne County.

The pressure is very great for the reorganization of every department of the State Government for the purpose of the displacing every Democrat now holding an office or who is an employe. In the case of every Democrat who is holding an office for a specified term there is a grave constitutional question whether such officers can be removed before the expiration of the tenure for which they were appointed or elected, on the ground that their offices are property and the occupants have a vested right in them, of which they cannot be deprived before the expiration of their term of office. The old cases of Hoke versus Henderson, and Cotton versus Ellis, are cited to support this position. Those who hold the opposite view argue the Constitution as amended in 1875 confers the power of removal on the Legislature, and that the cases cited are not in point.

The charters of the various cities and towns are being amended so as to give the Republicans and Populists control.

Congressman-elect Richmond Pearson has had a bill introduced to take the County of Mitchell from the Eighth Congressional District and put it in the Ninth District. When done this will add 1,000 Republicans to the majority of last November. After the district was carried by the Republicans in 1888, the Democrats cut off this county and put it in the Eighth District.

The passage of the resolution by the House to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Frederick Douglass has greatly outraged the people. It was offered by a negro member and the Populists are intensely mortified at its passage. The Democratic press has attacked the Republicans and Populists bitterly on this account, and the Populists have decided not to have any more joint caucuses with the Republicans. To take the place of the caucuses committees of conference will be appointed to decide upon legislation and report to their separate caucuses.

The Populists are refusing to vote for bills to gerrymander cities and towns and are insisting upon fair and just bills, leaving the government of these corporations to the majority when fairly expressed.

The session will not end before the 15th of this month, though the sixty days with pay expires on the 9th instant.

NEW-YORK NOMINEES CONFIRMED

Senate Holds an Executive Session and Senator Hill Secures the Confirmation of a Number of Men.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate found time to-night to hold an executive session, and as a result several New-Yorkers who have been on the anxious seat will be happy in the morning. Mr. Hill reported from the Committee on Immigration the nomination of Dr. Joseph H. Senner of New-York to be Commissioner of Immigration at New-York, and the doctor was immediately confirmed. He also presented the name of James E. Conley, nominated recently for Postmaster at Brockport, N. Y., and confirmation followed. It is thought that the success of Conley will intensify the bitterness existing in the ranks of Western Monroe County Democrats.

Other New-York Postmasters confirmed were: Hervey Ross, Gloversville; John Peel, Jr., Livonia Station; W. P. Borland, Richfield Springs; George J. Webb, Salem, Washington County; De Witt C. McKeel, Farmer, Seneca County; M. J. Sunderlin, Watkins; W. H. Murray, Hornellsville; Michael A. Leary, Penn Yan; G. W. Grieve, Perry; L. S. Coleman, Castile; W. J. Atchison, Owego.

The Centre of the World.

To successive generations of both Jews and Christians Jerusalem has been the centre of the world, and the temple the centre of Jerusalem. The Talmud gives directions to those who are in foreign countries to pray with their faces toward the sacred land; to those in Palestine to pray with their faces toward Jerusalem; to those in Jerusalem to pray with their faces toward the Mount; to those in the temple to pray with their faces toward the Holy of Holies.

Now this was not merely because this sacred spot was a ceremonial centre, but because it was regarded as the geographical centre of the earth. According to the Rabbis, the temple was built on the great central rock of the world.

It is written in the Talmud: "The world is like the eyeball of man—the white is the ocean that surrounds the wall, the black is the world itself, and the pupil is Jerusalem, and the image of the pupil is the temple." And again, "The land of Israel is situated in the centre of the world, and Jerusalem in the centre of the land of Israel, and the temple in the centre of Jerusalem, and the Holy of Holies in the centre of the temple, and the foundation stone on which the world was grounded is situated in front of the ark." And once more: "When the ark was removed a stone was there from the days of the first prophets. It was called Foundation. It was three digits above the earth."—All the Year Round.

Domestics Are Never Unemployed.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Amid the bitter tales of lack of work with which newspapers are at present deluged, it is interesting to remember that there is at least one class in which there are no unemployed. The demand for domestic servants continues as keen as ever, and, although a Marylebone lady the other day could get no "help" under fifty, because all the younger ones not in situations had gone skating, the supply, as a rule, is affected by neither Summer's sun nor Winter's storm. And as in London, so it is in the country. A Yorkshire correspondent, fairly at her wits' end for domestic assistance, wrote recently to a popular seaside resort, where she thought servants in this biting east wind might be at a discount, and this was the reply:

Wiman is very bad to get. What I new is dead, and there is very little of that work done now. I heard of one, and she wants 8s. per day and meals; hours 9 to 7.

The fear of the Chinese overrunning the Western world seems for the moment to have disappeared; but it really looks as if the time was approaching when the British housewife would welcome the advent on these islands of the domesticated Celestial.

Duke of York's Remarkable Interest.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Duke of York has developed an extraordinary interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons. Yesterday,

LOSS IN TORONTO HEAVY

Damage Done by the Great Sunday Fire Amounts to $1,200,000.

BUT ONE STEAM FIRE ENGINE THERE

Knox Presbyterian Church Among the Structures Burned—Three Firemen Hurt—Losses and Insurance.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 3.—The third disastrous conflagration which has visited this city in less than two months occurred this morning, and the loss by to-day's disaster is fully as great as either of the two previous visitations.

This time the fire started in the heart of the retail section of the city. It was discovered at 12:40 o'clock in the splendid new departmental store of Robert Simpson on the southwest corner of Yonge and Queen Streets. The building was an immense seven-story structure, completed only six months ago at a cost of $150,000.

The fire spread with such rapidity that within half an hour the whole building was a mass of flames.

A general alarm was sounded in five minutes after the discovery of the fire, and the entire fire brigade was at work before 1 o'clock, but their combined efforts to confine the fire to the Simpson Building proved futile.

The only steam fire engine in the city was brought into action to assist the streams from the hydrants, and, although the water pressure was fairly good, the firemen were unable to throw a stream to the upper stories of the Simpson Building. The front wall fell at 1 o'clock with a terrific crash, and twenty minutes later the whole building collapsed like an egg shell, sending the sparks and cinders flying in all directions.

Meantime the fire had crossed Queen Street and the big clothing store of Philip Jamieson, on the northwest corner of Yonge Street, was quickly destroyed with its immense stock.

The adjoining dry goods house of Joseph Sutcliffe & Sons, immediately north and west of Jamieson's, fronting on Yonge Street, with an annex running through to Queen Street, was also destroyed. The stock is a total loss.

Next north was George McPherson's boot and shoe store. This, too, was destroyed. South of Simpson's, on Yonge Street, was the large jewelry store of John Wanless. This was damaged considerably in the rear, but the front portion escaped serious injury.

Crossing Yonge Street the fire next attacked the Henderson block, on the northeast corner of Queen Street, occupied by James Bonner, gentlemen's furnishings, and Miss M. E. Brisley, millinery, both of whose stocks were completely ruined.

The roof of the building of C. F. Adams & Co., house furnishings, next north, was burned through, and their valuable stock of furniture, carpets, &c., was much damaged by water.

A change in the direction of the wind caused the flames to leap south, across Queen Street, and the Imperial Bank Building, at the southeast corner of Yonge Street, was soon ablaze. The lower flat, occupied by the Imperial Bank as a branch, was flooded, but escaped serious damage by fire. The remainder of the building, however, occupied by J. F. Brown & Co. as a furniture and carpet warehouse, was less fortunate, and their immense stock is a total loss. The next two stores to the south, fronting on Yonge Street, and occupied by James Milne & Co., hardware, and C. M. Henderson, auctioneer, were destroyed.

South of these was the store of Dunfield & Co., gentlemen's furnishings, and the Tremont Hotel, both of which were badly damaged.

Spreading east to Victoria Street, the fire found its way to Knights of Pythias Hall, where its progress in this direction was finally arrested. The hall was considerably damaged, and the Knights lost most of their furniture and regalia.

Just as the fire was believed to be under control, a cry went up from the crowd that the tall steeple of the Knox Presbyterian Church, 200 feet high, on Queen Street, was on fire. In vain did the firemen turn their most powerful streams upon the speck of fire. They could not reach half way up, and before long the steeple burned through and fell with a great crash. Down into the bell tower the fire spread, and at 4 o'clock the great bell, whose deep tones have rung out at 6 o'clock every morning in the year for more than half a century, fell tumbling into the basement of the tower, where it now lies buried under a mass of debris.

The falling of the tower enabled the firemen to reach the flames, and they were quickly got under control, not, however, before the church had sustained great damage from water. Knox is one of the finest and probably the most historic church in the city.

The great departmental store of T. Eaton & Co. was on fire several times, and was only saved with much difficulty. It would likely have gone with the rest had it not been for the excellent system of fire appliances with which the big store is provided. As it was, their Queen Street annex was considerably damaged.

The news of the conflagration spread rapidly throughout the city, and by 2 o'clock thousands of excited spectators were on the scene. Owing to it being Sunday morning, no street cars were running, and cabs commanded a premium from business men anxious to learn the fate of their downtown property.

The firemen were greatly hampered by the inextricable mass of fallen wires and debris which filled the streets in the vicinity.

People living blocks away became alarmed, having in mind the other recent big fires, and excitedly tumbled their household effects into the streets, adding to the general confusion.

The firemen had several marvelous escapes. Three were somewhat seriously injured by falling walls, and Chief Graham sprained an ankle.

The building in which Jamieson's store was situated was owned by the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, and in the upper portion of this building was Agricultural Hall. In the archives were some valuable collections of cattle pedigrees and other official stock-breeding records, all of which were burned and cannot be replaced.

The losses and insurance are estimated as follows:

Robert Simpson, loss on building and stock, $500,000; insurance, $350,000; Philip Jackson, loss on stock, $125,000; insurance, $25,000; loss on building, owned by Ontario Arts Association, $15,000; insurance, $10,000; insurance on stock-breeding records, &c., $45,000. Sutcliffe & Sons, loss on building and stocks, $150,000; insurance, $80,000. Knox Church damaged to the extent of $15,000; fully insured.

Tremont House, loss, $25,000; insurance, $10,000. John Milne & Co., loss, $45,000; insurance, $20,000. J. F. Brown & Co., loss $30,000; insurance, $15,000. Miss M. E. Brisley, loss, $7,000; insurance, $2,000. J. Bonner, loss, $10,000; insurance, $4,000. Pythian Hall, loss, $12,000; insurance, $10,000. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, loss, $8,000; insurance, $6,000. C. M. Henderson & Co., loss, $7,000; covered by insurance.

The ascertained losses foot up $1,140,000 and the insurance $560,000. Several smaller losses among tenants and roomers will increase the loss to $1,200,000.

MANY YALE ALUMNI PRESENT

Interesting Services Held at the Students' Club—Banner from Mrs. Shrady Was Presented.

Yale Alumni renewed old friendships yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Avenue. In addition they were present when William H. Sallmon of the class of '94 adressed an intercollegiate meeting at 5 o'clock, and an hour later they attended an informal tea, provided by Mrs. S. Otis Livingston.

The first meeting, at 4 o'clock, was for a quiet social hour, and was well attended by Yale Alumni in town, as well as a large sprinkling of men from other colleges. The meeting was one of the regular Sunday afternoon reunions at the club, at which some well-known man is usually present to make an address, and at which the tea is always provided by one of the ladies interested in the club's welfare. Yesterday's proceedings were enlivened by the presentation of a banner from Mrs. George F. Shrady.

The banner was presented in Mrs. Shrady's behalf by Richard C. Morse, who remarked that it was a very interesting fact that Christian ladies had taken such an interest in the club, and had done so much to promote its welfare.

President R. McE. Schauffler thanked Mrs. Shrady in the name of the club for the banner, which is of blue silk embroidered in yellow.

William H. Sallmon, who addressed the club on the text "What think ye of Christ?" spoke nearly an hour of the lessons conveyed in the life of Jesus.

Among the Yale Alumni present were Prof. William Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, who i sa Yale Alumnus of '86; Louis Haslam, of the class of '89; Roland Holt, '90; Louis Slade, T. Hart, and H. Tweedy, '91; George L. Coyt, O. H. Bronson, I. W. Riley, and S. L. Lasell, '92; W. S. Terriberry, '93; T. Arbuthnot, and George F. Dominick, Jr., '94.

Among those from other colleges were R. D. Young, Harvard, '94; William Lowe, University Medical College; L. D. Ives and F. Zucher, American Veterinary College, '96; W. O. Gantz, New-York Law School, '95; H. E. Rogers, University of Wisconsin, '92; Charles L. Kingsley, New-York Law School, '93; C. H. Dudley, Hamilton, '92; G. S. Dunbar, Columbia, '96; Conrad Bluhm, University of Colorado, '94; P. O. Hanford, Williams, '94; H. L. Hibbard, College of Emporia, Kan., '89; David E. Collins, Cooper Union, '94, and V. E. Bullen, Westonhouse, England, '88.

The Reception Committee, all of Yale men, was composed of G. Beekman Hoppin, '91; William N. Runyon, '92; J. Crosby Brown, '94; J. G. Phelps Stokes, '92; Henry B. Barnes, Jr., '93, and George B. Case, '94.

SET FIRE TO KEATING'S SHOES

Young Men in a Barroom Poured Kerosene on Them While He Slept—"Just a Joke," They Say.

Michael Keating, a poor gardener, who makes a scanty living by doing odd jobs around the city, lies in Bellevue Hospital suffering intense pain as the result of a practical joke played on him yesterday by a number of men in the saloon, 225 East Thirty-fifth Street.

No arrests have been made, and the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station say they had no evidence on which to arrest the saloon keeper for violation of the excise law.

According to Keating's story, he was in the saloon at noon yesterday, and under the influence of too much beer fell asleep with his feet against the stove. There was a gang of half a dozan young men, whom he knew well by sight, in the saloon. After he had slept about half an hour pain in his feet awakened him. He found himself surrounded by the gang, who were laughing, and pointing to his shoes, which were all ablaze. He jumped out of his chair with a yell, and, snatching a glass of beer, threw the contents on his feet, and extinguished the flames.

Then he hobbled into the street, and, sitting down on the curbstone, pulled off the damaged shoes, and began to cool his burned and blistered feet in the gutter. A policeman helped him to the station, and then he was sent to Bellevue. A policeman went to the saloon to arrest the bartender, but he returned with the statement that the saloon was closed, and he was unable to get in.

The place was crowded last night when a reporter visited it, and the bartender pointed out several men present who acknowledged that while Keating was asleep they had sprinkled kerosene oil on his shoes and beneath them, and then dropped a lighted match on the shoes "as a joke."

Arrested for Boycotting a Saloon on Sunday.

Brooklyn police arrrested six men for obstructing the sidewalk in front of the liquor saloon of Frank Steinbiegler, at 697 Fulton Street. The charge against the men was that of boycotting the saloon. Mr. Steinbiegler has a certain brand of beer, and the men were standing in front of the saloon asking others not to frequent the place.

The police were notified by Steinbiegler of the action of the men. He was not interfered with in violating the excise laws.

Smallpox Scare Spreading.

BISMARCK, Mo., March 3.—The smallpox scare has spread to every hamlet along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad. At some points shotgun quarantines have been established and passengers are not allowed to leave trains. The scare has extended throughout the region from forty-five miles south of Malvern to Bismarck, Mo., a distance of 105 miles. It is said there were 200 cases of smallpox in Hot Springs Friday night.

Knows the Number of the Cab.

Theresa Rosenberg, sixty-five years old, of 180 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was knocked down by a cab while crossing Third Avenue at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street last evening. She was bruised about the head and body, but refused to be sent to a hospital and went home alone. The driver of the cab whipped up and escaped arrest, but Mrs. Rosenberg had time to notice that his number was 205.

Sons of Israel Anniversary.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I., celebrated its twentieth anniversary last evening by giving an entertainment in Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for the benefit of the donation fund. About $1,000 was realized. United States Grand Master Julius Harburger made a speech.

Guaranteed Stakes at St. Asaph.

Fifteen stakes each guaranteed at $1,000 have been opened by the Virginia Jockey Club. These will be run for during the Spring meeting at St. Asaph in April and May. There is also the Virginia Handicap of $1,500 for three-year-olds and upwards, at one mile and a furlong, which is fixed for Monday, May 6, provided there are twenty entries. Other events for three-year-olds and upward are the Doswell, Blue Ridge, Maryland, and Ellerslie Stakes, the distance in these being six, seven, eight, and nine furlongs, respectively. The stakes for three-year-olds exclusively are the Potomac, six furlongs; the Manassas, six and a half furlongs; the Fairfax, seven furlongs; the Analostan, and the Rapidan, each one mile.

For the two-year-olds there are the St. Asaph, Monticello, Arlington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Stakes, all at half a mile. Subscriptions to the stake programme close March 12, and Secretary McIntyre announces that liberal overnight purses will be given each day.

TROLLEY'S LATEST VICTIM

Mrs. Jemima Johnson Run Down by a Myrtle Avenue Car.

BOTH LEGS MUST BE AMPUTATED

She Is Sixty-four Years Old, and Will Probably Die—A Green Motorman Was Operating the Car.

The deadly trolley again asserted itself in Brooklyn yesterday and an elderly woman was the victim this time. In all probability her injuries will prove fatal.

The unfortunate victim of the deadly juggernaut yesterday is Mrs. Jemima Johnson. She is sixty-four years old and lives at 210 Sixth Street, Jersey City.

Her son is Policeman James R. Johnson of the Richards Street Precinct, Brooklyn, and he lives at 479 Henry Street. His mother started from Jersey City yesterday to visit him.

The poor woman went from Jersey City to Brooklyn by the Annex ferry. Arriving at the Brooklyn dock, she began to look about for a car with the Court Street sign on it.

All the cars of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company are painted the same color, and a stranger finds it difficult to tell them apart.

Mrs. Johnson was standing near the track where the cars switched off the down tracks to take their proper places on the stand.

While she was looking carefully for a Court Street car, Trolley Car No. 1,702 of the Myrtle Avenue line, in charge of Motorman Patrick Marvin, left the down track and took the switch.

Mrs. Johnson was plainly in view, but the motorman was looking in the opposite direction, and before Mrs. Johnson had time to turn around she was struck by the alleged safety fender of the car and knocked down.

The motorman then discovered that an accident had happened, and he put on the reverse brakes, but it was too late. The front wheels of the car had passed over Mrs. Johnson's left leg. An ambulance was summoned, and Mrs. Johnson was taken to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

Here it was discovered that the lower portion of the leg was simply hanging to the upper part by a thread. The flesh and bone were frightfully mangled. There was no hope of saving it, and the surgeons were compelled to amputate the leg just above the knee.

The unfortunate woman was weak from loss of blood, and also from the ether that had been administered, and the surgeons were unable to finish the operation.

After the leg had been amputated, and as all the attention had been paid to this member, it was ascertained that the right foot was also badly mangled.

The condition of the woman was such that it was deemed best not to undertake the amputation of that member also last night.

The right foot was bandaged, and if Mrs. Johnson recovers from the shock and the effect of the amputation of her left leg, the right leg will be amputated to-day.

When Mrs. Johnson's son was notified of the dreadful accident, he became greatly excited, and threatened to do bodily harm to the motorman if he caught him. He was so excited that he was given leave of absence, as he could not perform the duties of a policeman in his condition of mind. He called at the hospital and remained there during the night.

Patrick Marion, the motorman, is twenty-seven years old, and is a native of Rome, N. Y. He obtained his present place during the recent strike. He was arrested and locked up in the Fulton Street Station House, and will be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning.

DR. SCUDDER SCORES THE TROLLEY

Says the Record of Killings Cries Aloud to God for Justice.

The Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, pastor of the East Congregational Church, Tompkins Avenue and Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, delivered a sermon on the subject, "Trolley Municipalization," last night. Among other things, he said:

"Last week three persons were killed by the trolley in one day. A day or two earlier a friend of mine helped carry the mangled body of a little girl, another victim, home to her parents. His picture of the grief of the father was simply heartrending.

"Such killings are due to the private greed that refuses to pay wages sufficient to engage competent men, that scoffs at the idea that motormen must, in order to be in good physical condition, work only a few hours a day, and that refuses to equip cars with proper guards.

"Do you believe that if the surface roads had been in possession of the city, over 100 deaths would have been charged to the hideous Moloch these past years? Every possible life-saving appliance would have been tried.

"This terrible record of killings cries aloud to God for justice against these heartless corporations. They have been tried in the balance and found wanting. It is time for the people to assert their rights."

Dr. Scudder then spoke in favor of the city owning and operating the trolley roads, and he called upon his hearers to write to their Senators and Assemblymen to vote for the bills now in the Legislature proposing the submission to the people of the question whether they favor municipal ownership of city railways.

Collector Healy's Activity.

Internal Revenue Collector A. Augustus Healy raided the illicit distillery at 443 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, last week. Since that time he has been busily engaged in following the matter up, and last night he said he had confiscated two pieces of property. He had traced some of the illicit spirits to a saloon in Franklin Avenue, owned by a John J. O'Brien. There he found two barrels of the illicit spirits. He also found a charcoal filter and a small rectifying plant.

Collector Healy also traced two barrels of the spirits to a New-York saloon.

"The illicit distillery in Driggs Avenue," said Collector Healy, "had been in operation six weeks, and they had saved in revenue about $1,000 a week."

$3,000 Fire in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 3.—The residence of James Lake, on Broadway near Morsmere, was partially destroyed by fire to-night. A live coal falling from a grate in a sleeping room on the second floor was the cause of the fire. An alarm was turned in and the volunteer firemen, notwithstanding that they had to run over three miles, arrived there in less than twenty minutes, and succeeded in saving the house from total destruction. The loss is estimated at $3,000. The damage done was by water, which soaked the ceilings, furniture, and carpets.

An Attack on Lady Somerset.

William Everett Hicks, Secretary of the International Land Congress, at Paris, spoke last evening on "Lady Henry Somerset and Bogus Reform," before the Manhattan Single Tax Club, in Chickering Hall.

Mr. Hicks attacked Lady Somerset for not turning over her acres to the people instead of devoting them to parks. He said she was "a stalking horse" for the aristocracy, and fought against intemperance only as a blind.

DI CESNOLA CANNOT STAY

Continued from Page 1.

then possessed a head. There was a picture of the head alone in the article, and a description calling it a "majestic statue," and saying, in part:

"A majestic statue, about three times the size of life, of a Greek high priest of olden times, holding in the left hand the head of a bull. This statue has a special interest for the writer, apart from the noble posture, the graceful drapery, and the benignant face—so like the most refined expressions of Signol." In this article the statue is stated to have been found at Salamis. There was no description of the feet, and nothing was said about them.

The head described in the article quoted from above is now a separate exhibit in the museum collection, and head and body are, in the museum guides, ascribed to different ages, the body to the "good Greek period," and the head to archaic times.

A year after the appearance of the description of the statue in question there appeared in Doell's "Sammlung Cesnola," published in 1873, another description of it, accompanied by a picture. The statue was now said to have been found at Golgoi, but in the preface Mr. Doell wrote that the responsibility for the information as to the locality rested solely with Gen. Di Cesnola. Doell's picture was a lithograph, made from Di Cesnola's own photograph of the statue. It represented a man without a head. Mr. Doell, in 1873, said of the statue: "The base and feet are much restored with wood, and the statue has no head."

Mr. Cook points out that the robe of the statue pictured by Doell hardly covered the right foot, while the left foot and a part of the left leg were bare. The left foot was thrust forward, and rested on the very edge of the base at the corner. In consequence the left leg was strongly inclined outward, and yet the foot turned inward. This attitude Mr. Cook characterizes in his pamphlet as an impossible one, and the result of the efforts of an unskillful workman to put together fragments that had no relation to each other. The base of the statue was square, with straight edges.

The statue, according to Mr. Cook, next appears in the museum, when it was located in Fourteenth Street, in 1876, without head, feet, or base. Mr. Pach photographed the statue, and a copy of the photograph came into possession of the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington. The statue was assigned in the museum catalogue to the Graeco-Roman period, and was labeled as having been found at Golgoi.

Mr. Cook next turns to Gen. Di Cesnola's book, "Cyprus," in which there is a picture of the head by itself, called "Head of a Priest." Mr. Cook publishes a copy of this as well as the other pictures of the statue, and he points out that the statue in "Cyprus" not only has feet—stone feet—but the feet are different from those in Doell's "Sammlung Cesnola. In his book, Di Cesnola describes the two feet of the statue as being of stone, and, according to Mr. Cook, with no wood about them.

Comparing Doell's picture with that in "Cyprus," Mr. Cook says that whereas in Doell the left foot is thrust strongly forward and rests on the very edge of the stone base at the corner, yet in "Cyprus" the left foot is drawn back so as to bring it nearly on a line with the right foot. The right foot, in the Doell illustration, is touched by the drapery, which descends below the ankle, while in the "Cyprus" cut the drapery leaves the ankle entirely bare. In the "Cyprus" cut the whole statue stands much more upright. This, says Mr. Cook, is simply owing to the substitution of a brand new foot, substituted after the statue left the Fourteenth Street quarters of the museum.

Coming to the statue as it now stands in the new Metropolitan Museum in Central Park Mr. Cook says it has new feet, new legs, and a new base. The bust, he states, is now too short for the body. The place on the right thigh where the hand was once attached and where traces of the holy water sprinkles are seen is at such a distance from the shoulder the arm would not bring the hand there unless bent at the elbow, whereas the upper arm is straight down and close to the body.

The alterations in the statue after it reached the new museum in Central Park, according to Mr. Cook, were made by a New-York stonecutter.

As a further point, Mr. Cook points out that Doell, who saw and catalogued the so-called Golgoi Temple antiquities of Di Cesnola while they were in London, a few months after their alleged discovery, made no mention of the statue in question.

Of the entire Golgoi Temple collection Mr. Cook says: "No proof has yet been shown that the site of the apocryphal building was Golgoi at all. That Mr. Di Cesnola has discovered the site of Golgoi rests upon his unsupported assertion. He himself describes this temple as a structure the walls of which must have been made of sun-dried bricks and the columns of wood. Yet he asserts that this building lasted several thousand years, and became a sort of museum, in which were preserved monuments dating from the earliest Egyptian period down to late Roman times. When Doell arrived in the island, only a few months after this most important discovery, there were no traces of the temple to be seen; the excavations were filled up and the ground leveled."

Mr. Cook prints a list and description of twelve antiquities in the museum, labeled and catalogued as from Golgoi, of which he declares he has photographs, sent to him by Gen. Di Cesnola from Cyprus in 1874, on the back of which was then written by Di Cesnola, "From Salamis."

DI CESNOLA'S MANY CRITICS.

Able Archaeologists Have Exposed Strange Things in His Eastern Work.

Gen. Di Cesnola charges his "whole trouble" to a desire on the part of "recently appointed" Trustees to control the museum. While many who should know the facts have told of the cumulative origin of the attempt to remove him as Director, their explanation is corroborated in a budget of facts and criticisms on Di Cesnola as an archaeologist and otherwise.

Gen. Di Cesnola's occupation as a military instructor and fencing master, which he had taken up after the close of the war, was interrupted by his appointment as United States Consul at Cyprus. The appointment was made by President Johnson Aug. 8, 1865, and confirmed by the Senate Feb. 16, 1866. In his book, "Cyprus," Gen. Di Cesnola refers to his appointment in this wise:

"At the close of the civil war in the United States, in which I had taken part, I was appointed Consul at Cyprus by President Lincoln a few days before his tragic death."

President Lincoln died April 15, 1865, nearly four months before the appointment was made by Andrew Johnson, his successor.

Accompanied by his wife and daughter, Cesnola sailed for his Consular post in September, 1865, and arrived in Larnaka, in Cyprus, Christmas Day. His salary as Consul was $1,000 per year. Shortly after his arrival in Cyprus he commenced to buy antiquities. Then he began excavations, and before very long he became recognized as a dealer in antiquities. Some of his collections were sold to the museums in Paris, Munich, Berlin, and Boston. Others were disposed of to individuals and to less pretentious institutions.

His first large auction sale took place in Paris in March, 1870. The catalogue contained 388 lots. The second was held in London during the following January. The articles put up for sale were classified in 314 lots. Messrs. Botheby, Wilkinson & Hodge were the auctioneers. In another auction, held in May, 1871, 376 lots were disposed of. From 3,000 to 5,000 separate pieces of sculpture, pottery, glass, and jewelry were thus disposed of during a period of fourteen months.

The two largest collections, however, were sold to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. The first of these was received in 1870. During the following year Di Cesnola came to New-York and superintended the work of "repair and restoration" made in the temporary museum in Fourteenth Street. He returned to Cyprus in 1872, and left the island for good three years later. Upon arrival in New-York he became Director of the Metropolitan Museum, which office he still holds.

The Barre collection, which was sold in Paris in 1878, contained a number of articles which had been bought from Di Cesnola. Mr. Froehner, the ex-Conservateur du Louvre, who made and signed the catalogue, had this to say about it:

"It must be regretted that science has only been benefited to a feeble extent by Di Cesnola's explorations in Dali. During the whole campaign there was only the one aim—to tear out of the earth as much of its treasures as was possible. Mr. Di Cesnola did not botanize; he simply gathered his harvest."

It is noticed that the French Curator does not dignify Di Cesnola with the title of "General." There is in fact no record in the War Department Office in Washington of his ever having been nominated as a General.

Dr. Ferdinand Dummler, Professor Ordinarius of the University of Basle, who was sent to Cyprus by the Imperial German Archaeological Institute to verify Gen. Di Cesnola's explorations, says in his report:

"One example of dazzling fantasy will be sufficient. In 'Cyprus,' page 83, we are told how arms, idols in terra cotta, personal ornaments, &c., served in these discoveries as indication of the sex of the deceased. In the sepulchers of Alambra now belong with any certainty only the idols of the pre-Phoenician period. (In the case of the weapons, the form is decisive and need not be described.) But the horsemen and the warrior figures belong to the Phoenician necropolis at Dali. The mirrors and needles which are alleged to have been found with the oldest idols belong to the glass tomb which Di Cesnola describes, page 68, and correctly identifies as of a later date.

"Leaving aside the differences of many conturies, the manner of arrangement of this material is particularly dishonest and corrupt. If I may call attention to Di Cesnola's methods by a single striking example. This is the procession composed of six groups which Doell illustrates * * * and which he ascribes to Dali or Alambra. Ceccaldi, in his "Monuments Antiques de Chypre," page 13, imagines that they represent a picnic party in Idalia in antique times.

"In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New-York this group of six figures, as described by Di Cesnola, and identified by his friends, has increased to nine. According to the Handbook No. 2, 'Potteries of the Cesnola Collection,' page 42, these nine groups of figures proceed from a single grove at Alambra. The whole procession represents the burial ceremonies of a woman who is being carried to her grave with the ceremonies of the time. It is highly probable that the original six groups have nothing to do with each other and have been obtained from different sources, but it is certain not from Alambra or Dali."

The following letter from Col. Falk Warren, R. A., was published in The Cyprus Herald in the Autumn of 1885:

On the 13th of September, 1885, I was present on the site of Ancient Curium and watched the excavations carried on with a view to identifying the spot indicated by Gen. Di Cesnola as that beneath which he found the treasure house as described in his book, "Cyprus."

There were present, besides myself, Mr. Roland L. N. Michell, Commissioner of Limassol; Lieut. Col. F. H. Armstrong, Prof. Dummler, Mr. Evstatios Constantinides, member of the Legislative Council of Cyprus; Mr. Percy A. Ongley of the Cyprus Customs Service, and Mr. G. Ghaoul of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

The mosaic described by Gen. Di Cesnola was found and identified; in the immediate vicinity lay four brown granite columns—one only was intact—no other brown granite columns could be found.

Signs of excavations were sought for and found as follows:

(1) A spot close to and almost adjoining and south of the remaining fragment of mosaic. This spot was pointed out by Christofi Christodulo of Shah and Yanni Kyriakou of Mospholiti as being the place where Cesnola had dug; these two men said they had been in Cesnola's service during the excavations, and some ten to fifteen villagers who had assembled appeared to agree in what these two men stated. This spot was dug into to a depth of 6 feet 7 inches, and soil was come to which had not been disturbed. This short shaft was bounded on the north and west by masonry not laid in lime. I came to the conclusion that Gen. Cesnola had not excavated deeper at this spot.

(2) The earth had been moved lately under the place where the mosaic had been laid, and at two feet depth we came upon the masonry of a building which had never been disturbed; this masonry was not laid in lime. No excavations had been carried deeper at this point.

(3) In the north of these two places was a deep cavity, which proved to be a cistern; it was lined with cement, the mouth was oval, its diameter from about 5 feet 10 inches to 8 feet. At from 4 to 4½ feet from the surface a terra cotta duct or pipe was laid, by which the cistern had been filled. I could not but consider that had Cesnola excavated into the treasure house by this cistern he would have mentioned the fact. The cistern had its sides intact to a depth of about 20 feet, and the stones and rubbish at the bottom had never been removed.

I examined the immediate vicinity of the mosaic most carefully, and feel satisfied there is no sign of any excavation having been carried on within at least 20 feet of the mosaic other than those mentioned.

I had Cesnola's book of Cyprus to refer to throughout the day, and carefully compared statements put forward therein, with a view to guide me in the search of the place said to have been excavated by him to a depth of 27 feet.

I cannot reconcile Gen. Di Cesnola's statement with the fact as found by me and stated above. Yours very truly,

FALK WARREN, Colonel R. A.
Limassol Club,
14 September, 1885.

N. B.—I must add that if a treasure house exists under the mosaic, I could not make it out, nor can I understand how it was creached by Gen. Di Cesnola. F. W.

What is known as "the mystery of the myratory vase" is treated as follows by a critic:

The vase shown in Di Cesnola's 'Cyprus,' page 55, is represented as having been found near Larnaka, and the same indentification of locality is given in the inventory of the Berlin Museum. In the Halm Album, it figures as a discovery made near Ormidia.

"In this case also it appears that Di Cesnola had sold the vase to the Metropolitan Museum, or at all events, thought he had done so, for he directed the two janitors, Henkel and Alley, to seek for it among the Cyprian antiquities. The vase could not be found, and Di Cesnola gave it as his opinion to Mr. Savage that it had been stolen by Feuordent, while the collection was in London.

"When later Mr. Savage discovered through his archaeological studies and correspondence that it was in Berlin, Di Cesnola merely replied: 'Oh, then, I must have made a mistake.'

"It is again a curious question whether this mistake was of that profitable species which involves the sale of the same object to two different museums. People have to generally pay for their mistakes instead of being paid for them."

Another critic on the Di Cesnola collection, says, concerning an earring, ascribed to the famous Treasure House, and which was exposed as a true antique and a legitimate part of the Temple Treasure:

"When W. J. Stillman attacked the arrangement of the so-called treasure, the arrangement of the Cyprian jewelry, was considerably altered. The earring was made to change its date and the locality where it was found. Instead of coming from the Treasure House, it was labelled as having been 'found in a Maronite tomb of Larnaka.'"

"Perrot, in his 'Histoire de l'Art,' volume II., page 819, shows a figure of the earring. Mr. Perrot never came to New-York and relied on Di Cesnola's honesty and trustworthiness. Mr. Savage has testified that Di Cesnola sent to Perrot photographs of statues which Photographer Cox had made. Di Cesnola did not, however, inform Perrot that some of these statues had been restored with plaster. It appears, therefore, that Di Cesnola misled Perrot, the direct result of which is that the latter has innocently misled others."

Of a vase which the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston purchased from Di Cesnola in 1872, the following criticism has been made:

"One vase, 0,298, m., is decorated with a scene of two men in a chariot drawn by one horse, almost exactly like the painting on a Cyprian vase at the British Museum. It is clear, he adds, that the painting has been copied on the Boston vase by a modern artist."

"Round the neck of the vase," says the writer, "lines and ribbons are painted in a brownish color. They are genuine, and cannot be removed by alcohol, while the drawing of the car and horse in black and red, and the brown color of the handle, as far as we experimented, disappeared at once on applying the spirit. The profile of the driver on the car shows the hand of a modern draughtsman, rude as it is. The eye is sketched in in profile, and not in face, as on the vase of the British Museum, a very important point, as every student of ancient art is aware."

Concerning the lustrous black color of another vase, the same writer says that the color is modern and disappears on the application of alcohol.

"A third vase," he says, "shows a very fantastic quadruped, which grows out of a geometrical pattern over the back of the beast. We have again on this vase two kinds of pigments, one not removable by alcohol and genuine, and one not genuine and removable by alcohol. The animal appears to be painted on and over a genuine but nearly obliterated picture. Other vases of the collection are certainly retouched by modern hands; for instance, one in the shape of a horned animal, No. 490 of the Inventory."

D. G. Hogarth, M. A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, one of the excavators for the Cyprus Exploration Fund, and one who took the most important part in the excavation of the Temple of Paphos, has this to say about Di Cesnola's excavations and discoveries:

"The fact that the General [Di Cesnola] has ascribed two inscriptions of Amargetti to old Paphos proves that he had very little knowledge of the source of the antiques collected by Besh-besh, who held a roving commission, and was the real discoverer of the treasures now in New-York. So much has been written and said since the publication of Gen. Di Cesnola's book as to the numerous inaccuracies and misstatements contained therein that I almost owe an apology for flogging a dead horse; but several conversations with those who had worked for him shed a new light on the subject and showed me the genesis of much that seemed mythical in the book.

"The truth of the matter seems to be that the General seldom directed his excavations in person, and was not present when the treasures were found. He undertook some rapid tours about the island, stopping, for instance, one day only at old Paphos. * * * But his collection was amassed by the labors of his dragoman, Besh-besh, both by excavation and by purchase in the villages and in the bazaars of the towns.

"Thus, for example, no mention is made of Drimu in the General's book, although all the villagers that Besh-besh met found a number of things there. The ridiculous depths to which excavations are said to have been carried—forty-one feet at old Paphos in a spot at which solid rock lies only two or three feet below the surface, and forty to forty-five feet at Amathus, where a tomb twenty feet in depth is quite exceptional—appear to be inventions of Besh-besh's, who spent so much of his patron's money on mastica and other things unarchaeological that he was obliged to manufacture satisfactory explanations for his large expenditures."

NEEDED TO OUST DI CESNOLA.

Fourteen Directors with Valid Votes Would Have to Work Together.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art number twenty-seven. They are President Henry G. Marquand, Vice Presidents F. W. Rhinelander and D. Huntington, Treasurer Hiram Hitchcock, Secretary L. P. Di Cesnola, Controller Fitch, David H. King, Jr., President of the Park Department; Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, ex officio, and Richard M. Hunt, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert W. De Forest, Samuel P. Avery, Heber R. Bishop, John S. Kennedy, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, William E. Dodge, Joseph H. Choate, Salem H. Wales, Charles Stewart Smith, William R. Ware, William L. Andrews, Honorary Librarian; James A. Garland, Edward D. Adams, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Bigelow, and J. Q. A. Ward.

With a full Board of Trustees considering the question of ousting Director Di Cesnola, it would require fourteen valid votes to present a majority of one to sever Di Cesnola's connection as Director with the museum. But each vote would have to be valid and not annulled by reason of noncompliance with the rules of the board, such as non-attendance at meetings.

Of the industry of the Trustees the following art committee lists are evidence, (President Marquand is ex officio a member of each:)

Painting—Avery, Huntington, Mills.
Sculpture — Huntington, Rhinelander, Ware.
Objects of Art—Andrews, Garland, Smith.
Prints, Books, and Textile Fabrics—Andrews, Hitchcock, Bigelow.
Casts—Rhinelander, Di Cesnola, De Forest.
Buildings—Hunt, Ware, Di Cesnola,.
Law—Choate, De Forest, Bigelow.
Art Schools—Avery, Ware, Mills.

The Business Committees of the museum are:

Executive—Vanderbilt, Dodge, Andrews, Bigelow, Mills, Avery, Morgan, and De Forest, and, ex officio, Marquand, Rhinelander, Huntington, Hitchcock, and Di Cesnola.
Auditing—Wales, Smith, Adams.
Finance—Rhinelander, Hitchcock, Morgan, Dodge, Mills, Vanderbilt, and ex officio, Marquand.

The membership includes 240 patrons, 140 fellows in perpetuity, 156 fellows for life, 38 honorary fellows for life, and 1,810 annual members.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was the outcome of a meeting of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, held in the Autumn of 1869. The committee's trust in the public spirit of the citizens of New-York was gratified by the substantial results of an appeal. The institution was incorporated in 1870, and the coporation's first home was at 681 Fifth Avenue. Thence it was moved to 126 West Fourteenth Street. It then possessed the Di Cesnola specimens.

In 1871 an act of the Legislature authorized the Park Commissioners to erect a museum building, which was finished in 1880. This structure has been added to from time to time, and the south wing was completed six years ago. The public were first admitted on Sundays in 1890.

The last financial statement of Treasurer Hitchcock showed more than $500,000 invested at about 5 per cent., and a total of more than $600,000 in the hands of the Finance Committee. The annual receipts were $134,141.44 for 1893, and the general income, including $70,000 from the Park Department, $106,255.18, a total of $240,396.62. There was $119,493 in disbursements, and $111,704.18 expenses of administration, which comprised $70,848.42 in salaries and wages.

The principal funds which bear interest are: Vanderbilt, $100,000; Astor, $47,751.25; Marquand, $50,000 and $30,000; Reed, $50,000; Wolfe, $200,000 and $21,288 80; Lazarus $24,000; Coles, $20,000 and $13,000.

PUTS BLAME ON "FRESH BLOOD"

Di Cesnola Seems Not to Know the Trustees Who Voted Against Him.

Gen. Di Cesnola, in a published statement, met the assertion that he was undesirable as Director because of his attitude toward museums in America and abroad, the art community, and the general public, and Trustees of the museum.

He blamed "recently-appointed Trustees" with a desire to control the museum for what happened last month. Di Cesnola averred that those who attended the meeting at which an attempt was made to remove him as Director were many who came to see that he did not suffer, and those who had planned to harm him were disconcerted, but were compelled to adhere to the stand they had taken.

One of his defenders was Cornelius Vanderbil

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS

Interesting Games Rolled in Many of the Tournaments.

OXFORD A SURE WINNER IN BROOKLYN

First Prize in Bank Clerks' League Goes to Bank of Savings—Close Contest of Harlem League Teams.

Interesting games characterized last week's play in the different bowling tournaments of this city and Brooklyn. A double defeat was charged again Oxford in the interclub tourney. Hanover lost all chances of tieing Oxford, however, by its one defeat at the hands of Midwood Saturday night. Oxford is sure of first place. Montauk and Hanover are tied for second place, with Lincoln and Carleton one game behind. In the sixteenth round played, Lincoln and Union League bowlers did the best work.

The Bank for Savings five won the championship of the Bank Clerks' League. Citizens' Savings Bank is second, but must win two more games to take second prize. The Bank of the Republic team broke the ice Friday night, and had the pleasure of its first victories. Owing to the Fourth National Bank forfeiting they won one by default, and defeated Merchants' National Bank in the other.

The contest in the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association is still an open one. Dodge & Olcott representatives are making a rapid advance, and may take one of the prizes. Parke, Davis & Co. have a clear lead, with Whitall, Tatum & Co. one game behind.

More than half the games have been played in the Harlem Republican Club tournament, and, from all signs, a hot finish will result. The Harlem team has lost considerable ground the last week. The Winsor I. five, by winning two games on Friday night, have a good hold on first place, but Lotus team is still a very dangerous rival. Phoenix I. did the best work, passing the 900 score twice, and carrying off the high score honors of the tournament by making 943. The records follow:

INTERCLUB LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Oxford	24	8	924	Un. League	16	16	887
Montauk	19	13	940	Columbia	15	17	883
Hanover	19	13	879	Aurora Grata	11	21	888
Carleton	18	14	929	Midwood	11	21	893
Lincoln	18	14	928	Knickerb'kr	9	23	828

SIXTEENTH ROUND.

Clubs.	First game.	Second game.	Total pins.	Average.
Lincoln	838	860	1,698	849
Aurora Grata	866	759	1,625	812
Union League	837	811	1,648	824
Oxford	768	782	1,550	775
Columbia	779	802	1,581	790
Montauk	781	727	1,508	754
Knickerbocker	781	700	1,581	790
Carleton	791	841	1,632	816
Hanover	820	792	1,612	806
Midwood	842	756	1,598	799

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Bank for Savings	12	4	849
Citizens' Savings Bank	9	3	795
American Exchange National Bank	10	4	809
Chase National Bank	8	4	842
National Park Bank	8	4	856
Bank of Manhattan Company	8	4	785
Union Square Bank	7	5	875
First National Bank	7	5	773
Bank of America	8	6	776
Mount Morris Bank	6	6	809
Mechanics' National Bank	4	10	778
Western National Bank	4	13	742
Merchants' National Bank	4	10	700
Fourth National Bank	2	12	723
Bank of Republic	2	12	788

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Parke, Davis & Co.	15	3	765
Whital, Tatum & Co.	14	4	793
Lanman & Kemp	14	6	768
Dodge & Olcott	12	6	820
Bruen, Ritcher & Co.	11	7	780
India Rubber Comb Company	11	9	843
Colgate & Co.	10	10	741
Merck & Co.	9	9	828
Seabury & Johnson	7	13	804
Powers & Weightman	6	14	714
R. W. Robinson & Son	3	15	724
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	18	638

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Winsor I.	8	2	870	Purity	5	5	876
Lotus	6	2	924	Grip	4	6	834
New-York II.	7	3	921	Lincoln I.	4	6	896
Phoenix I.	7	3	943	Harlem	4	8	867
New-York I.	5	3	938	Lincoln II.	3	7	904
Winsor II.	5	3	901	Phoenix II.	3	9	880
Bachelor	6	6	854	Clique	2	6	821
Standard	6	6	917				

PETERDORF'S HOUSE TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Paradise	9	0	808	Doctors	3	6	708
Amity	6	2	870	Henrietta	3	6	684
Social	6	2	745	Columbus	1	8	746
Tuscarora	4	4	830				

WEST SIDE LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Bl'm'gdale II.	4	0	815	Bl'm'gdale I.	1	1	833
Owls	2	0	785	Comus	1	3	803
W. Harlem I.	2	0	792	Reform II.	1	3	710
W. Harlem II.	2	2	760	Minqua	2	6	813
Reform I.	2	2	843	O. Homestead.	0	2	705

FRITZ'S TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
St. Nicholas I.	4	1	916	Echo	2	2	936
Eleventh W.	3	1	982	Friday aft.	1	3	935
Puck	3	1	975	Tuesday aft.	0	4	855
St. Nichol's II.	2	2	921	Hercules	0	4	813

ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE OF BROOKLYN (COMPLETED.)

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Philadelphia	12	2	929	Commonw'th	6	8	744
Gilberth	11	3	802	Fulton	6	8	772
De Witt Cl'n	10	4	810	Nassau	4	12	761
Manhasset	5	9	746	L. Island	2	10	726

UNCLE SAM NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Orchard	9	1	958	Cyclone	5	7	909
Empire	8	2	914	Gotham	5	7	856
Fidelia	9	3	931	Spartan	5	7	856
Manhattan	6	2	871	Palmetto	5	7	850
Rosedale	8	4	948	Bleecker	2	10	797
Golden Rod	6	4	913	Jumbo	1	9	783
Oriental	7	5	915	Aurania	1	9	820
Krakehlia	6	6	903				

ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
North End	21	7	915	Columbia	12	14	943
Jersey City	18	11	889	Eureka	11	15	869
Eliz'b'th A.C.	16	12	908	Montclair	6	16	845
N. Y. A. C.	14	14	958	Orange A. C.	5	19	884

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Oritani F. C.	8	4	1,752	Roseville C.	5	7	1,635
Eliz'b'th A. C.	8	4	1,680	Park	4	8	1,639
N. J. A. C.	7	5	1,778	Columbia	3	9	1,676
N'w'rk B.B.C.	7	5	1,646				

CASINO TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Queens Co. A.C.	5	1	815	Columbia	5	5	760
Ravenswood	5	2	780	Nonpareil	3	4	726
Boulevard I.	5	2	755	Winsor II.	2	5	813
Norwood	4	4	782	Boulevard II.	2	5	729
Winsor I.	5	3	772	Prospect	2	6	692

NEW-JERSEY BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Clubs.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Pioneer	11	2	847	Night Owl	4	7	775
Spartan	11	2	843	Atlantic	4	7	745
Hilltop	9	4	816	Acme	4	7	745
Jolly	8	5	815	Hour	4	7	764
Valencia	7	8	785	Hamilton	4	7	801
Eagle	6	7	778	Elite	4	7	705
Fin Knight	4	6	773	Vigilant	3	6	902

BROOKLYN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Salamander	14	6	889	Monroe	8	10	891
Adelphi	13	5	878	South Paw	7	11	834
Fearless	12	4	872	Herkimer	6	10	899
Echo	12	4	881	Harmony	6	12	856
Osceola	11	5	862	Evergreen	6	12	817
Orchard	12	8	848	Pelham	6	12	844
Ivanhoe	11	7	888	Tioga	5	11	903
Waverley	11	7	888	Clover	4	12	831
Fin Knight	10	8	891	Flatbush	3	13	798
Prospect	9	5	918				
Reinecke	9	7	870				

GONDRAU'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Qui Vive	18	6	936	Reinecke	11	13	939
Prospect	17	7	920	Melrose	8	14	901
Ansonia	17	7	916	Mercury	8	14	937
Salamander	16	8	933	Central	8	14	903
Aurora	17	7	873	Brunswick	9	15	834
Mikado	13	11	871	Madison	5	19	844
Fearless	13	11	898	Romaler	5	19	853
Speedway	12	12	864				

CODY'S TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Central	9	1	904	Bedford	3	5	826
Aurora	6	2	890	L. Lyceum	3	5	826
Universal	6	2	888	Columbia	4	6	847
Park	1	8	834	Atlantic	4	6	865
Madison	4	4	841	Union	4	6	822
Hippecanute	5	5	906	Lexow	4	6	893
Excelsior	5	5	888	Clover	1	7	765
Vigilant	5	5	855				

AMERICAN AMATEUR BOWLING UNION.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Osceola	1	0	896	Phoenix	2	2	819
America	3	1	958	New-York	1	3	846
Bicemingdale	3	1	836	Riverside	1	3	773
Salamander	2	2	891	Waverley	0	4	814
Echo	2	2	822				

PROSPECT HALL TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Ellis N Nich'ls	16	4	854	Salamander	11	9	816
Vitalita	14	6	828	Aurora	9	11	794
U. Light	12	8	832	Atlantic	6	13	865
Thistle	11	7	842	Jerome	4	14	781
Regent	11	9	885	Atlanta	3	17	792
Windsor	11	9	842				

EASTERN DISTRICT LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Apollo	11	1	900	O. and W.	6	6	849
L. Grove	10	2	953	Atlas	5	7	829
Star	7	5	998	Woodbine	4	8	876
Unknown	7	5	882	Evergreen	4	8	896
Mystic	7	6	829	Belvidere	4	8	856
Monarch	6	6	946	Clio	3	9	846
Equal	6	6	890	Mutual	2	10	808
Bushwick	6	6	853				

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, BROOKLYN, TOURNAMENT.

Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.	Club.	W.	L.	High Sc.
Manhattan I.	12	2	874	Twenty-sixth Ward	8	10	823
Glenmore	10	6	859	Eccentric I.	7	9	849
Chim Bim	9	7	880	Annex	6	10	873
Manhattan II.	9	7	796	Eccentric II.	3	13	761

HANOVER WINS AND LOSES.

Fair Scores Rolled Up in the Club's Postponed Games.

Hanover and Midwood teams broke even in the postponed game rolled in the Interclub League of Brooklyn at Hanover Club alleys Saturday night. The score:

FIRST GAME.

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	4	2	4	152
Young	2	7	1	179
Rose	2	4	4	144
Hawkins	1	6	3	154
Peterkin	4	5	1	191
Total	13	24	13	820

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinburgler	7	3	0	230
Matthews	5	3	2	192
Clarkson	2	1	7	129
Johnson	3	3	4	165
Haviland	0	5	5	129
Total	17	15	18	842

FRAMES.

Hanover	69	160	253	332	418	493	583	657	752	820
Midwood	94	159	248	343	425	501	587	669	763	842

Averages—Hanover, 164; Midwood, 168 2-5.
Scorers—C. S. Gaubert and G. H. Wall. Umpire—H. S. Naul.

SECOND GAME.

MIDWOOD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Steinburgler	2	5	3	164
Matthews	2	5	3	158
Clarkson	1	3	6	131
Johnson	1	4	5	136
Haviland	3	5	2	167
Total	9	22	19	756

HANOVER.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Grosch	4	5	1	191
Young	3	2	5	143
Rose	1	4	5	136
Hawkins	1	6	3	143
Peterkin	5	3	2	179
Total	14	20	16	792

FRAMES.

Midwood	78	154	228	285	352	436	520	614	685	756
Hanover	76	164	241	325	413	488	571	635	718	792

Averages—Midwood, 151 1-5; Hanover, 158 2-5.
Scorers—G. H. Wall and C. S. Gaubert. Umpire—H. S. Naul.

Paradise and Social Win.

Henrietta five lost two games in the Peterdorf's House tournament Friday night.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

HENRIETTA.	Score	PARADISE.	Score
Hoffman	163	Musterman	175
Weinschenck	133	Schulz	119
Schwabe	138	Volckwein	198
Pfeifer	156	Pfeifer	148
Janowitz	121	Bernhardt	158
Total	711	Total	768

SECOND GAME.

SOCIAL.	Score	HENRIETTA.	Score
Kooper	160	Hoffman	155
Benkert	95	Weinschenk	147
Hock	104	Schwabe	112
Morgack	184	Belter	135
Rider	177	Janowitz	106
Total	720	Total	655

CYCLE RACING AT MEXICO.

Good-Sized Crowd Sees the American Team Contest.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 25.—It was Carnival Sunday in the Republic of Mexico yesterday Counter attractions to the second meet of the all-American bicycle racing team were plentifully offered, yet the cycle race meeting drew as large a crowd as last Sunday.

The new grand stand, a sixteenth of a mile long, ten rows deep, and topped off by a row of boxes, was comfortably filled. Cycle racing has not yet been cultivated to public favor with the native Mexicans. This city will, however, have another track for the great international race meet it is proposed running here next December. The new track will be a third mile, scientifically constructed, and will be built for the Cyclists Union Club by Pate, the St. Louis horseman, now about to build his second horse track here nearer the city and more convenient than the other.

John S. Johnson and other cracks have promised to be here next Winter, and a cycle show is planned for at the same time. There is room for a big cycle track here and elsewhere in the republic, if properly worked.

In yesterday's races, Dr. A. I. Brown proved the best man. Maddox did not ride, owing to his indisposition of last Sunday. Callahan was not well and lacked his usual sprint. In the quarter-mile Nicolet got away in the lead, but was headed by Brown on the backstretch, the two fighting a killing finish. Brown also won the half-mile, Leonert defeating Callahan by a nose for second place.

Nicolet again captured the crowd by his clever trick work. He appeared at a benefit circus performance Saturday evening. The team leaves for Guadalajara Tuesday and thence goes to El Paso.

The summary:

One-Quarter Mile, Open.—A. I. Brown won, A. J. Nicolet second, L. A. Callahan third, E. F. Leonert fourth. Time—0:34 4-5.

One mile, Mexican Riders' Handicap—Llcea, 30 meters, won; Bumadobad, 25 meters, second; Felipe Flores, 40 meters, third. Time—2:30.

One-Half Mile, Open.—A. I. Brown won, E. F. Leonert second, L. A. Callahan third. Time—1:16 3-5.

One Mile, Mexican Medium Riders.—Llcea won, Bumadobad second, F. Flores, third. Time—2:45¼.

One Mile Handicap, Open.—L. A. Callahan, scratch, won; A. J. Nicolet, 50 meters, second. Time—2:40.

Exhibition Mile Tandem.—Brown and Leonert. Time—2:20.

ROADSTERS AND LEAGUE AT ODDS

Union County Wheelmen Refused a Meet on Decoration Day.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 3.—The Union County Roadsters and the League of American Wheelmen are at odds just now. The trouble has arisen because Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has refused the Roadsters' application to hold a race meet on Decoration Day, as has been their custom for several years.

Early last Fall Capt. Chamberlain of the Roadsters made application to the Chairman of the Racing Board—Raymond—for May 30.

Mr. Raymond wrote in reply a courteous note suggesting that as his term of office would expire before that time, he would refer the application to his successor. When Mr. Gideon assumed office, Capt. Chamberlain immediately wrote him for the sanction for May 30.

Mr. Gideon replied that the Plainfield Club had already applied for that date, and was given the sanction. Owing to the close proximity of Rahway to Plainfield, two meets on that day would interfere.

Capt. Chamberlain replied to Mr. Gideon, saying that the Roadsters joined the League of American Wheelmen for protection on such occasions as this, and yet it does not protect them. He told Mr. Gideon that the same case came up last year and Mr. Raymond gave Rahway the preference.

The following letter was received from Mr. Chamberlain from Mr. Gideon yesterday, which has stirred up the Roadsters:

Replying to yours of the 28th ult., would say that threats of secession have absolutely no effect upon this administration, and the somewhat childish policy, "If I can't have my own way, I won't play," is not altogether worthy of a club of your size.

The other application to which I referred is for a national circuit date. Yours is simply for an open meet, and if you will read the rules carefully, you will see that no option is given the Racing Board to do otherwise than to grant sanctions to the first applicants. If you had the meet last year, it seems to me that in all justice it is only the more reason Plainfield should have it this year on May 30. Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. GIDEON.

This letter of Mr. Gideon's will be brought before the club to-morrow night, when a feeling reply will be made.

Plainfield, Capt. Chamberlain contends, has not the slightest claim for the date, inasmuch as it does not belong to the league, and its application was made this year, and the Roadsters' last Fall.

NEW MANHATTAN'S CYCLING CHANGES

To Vote on the Question of Making the Club a Member of the League.

Chairman Underhill of the Cycling Committee of the New Manhattan Athletic Club has sent out the following circular letter to the members interested in the popular sport:

Since the change in the management of the New Manhattan Athletic Club has taken place a more liberal policy has been adopted toward cycling and other sports, and the matter of having charges for rental of racks for members' wheels has been abolished, as have also all extra dues in the cycling department.

Cycling members will also be privileged to use the dressing rooms that have heretofore been reserved for those using the Turkish baths, and have their valuables checked for the nominal fee of 10 cents.

If you are a wheelman, or intend to become one, you are requested to send in your name to the Chairman of the Cycling Committee, so that you may be enrolled as a member of the cycling department.

A meeting of the members of the cycling department will be held in the "wheelery" room of the club on Thursday evening, March 7, at 8:30 o'clock, at which time a vote will be taken on the question of making the department a League of American Wheelmen organization.

Preparing for the Big Meet.

ASBURY PARK, March 3.—Representatives of the Riverside and Atalanta Wheelmen visited Asbury Park last week and made arrangements to rent cottages for their organizations during the national meet in July next. Several other clubs belonging to Brooklyn, Trenton, and Philadelphia, will also establish Summer headquarters here, and the resort will be crowded with wheelmen from July 1 to 15.

The local wheelmen have been informed that clubs in Philadelphia, Newark, and New-York are arranging century runs for the first week in July. The riders will mobilize at New-Brunswick and then proceed to Asbury Park in a body, probably 1,000 strong. Founder Bradley will entertain them upon their arrival.

George Gideon, the Chairman of the Racing Board, has assured the local committee that he will not give any sanctions for meets for two weeks following the national meet. This is done in order to give the champions who will participate in the national races an opportunity to recuperate by the sea before starting on the circuit.

Cycling on the Boulevard.

The mud had no terrors for the riders of silent steeds yesterday, for hundreds were seen on the Boulevard and in Eighth Avenue during the afternoon hours. A short spell of warm, sunshiny weather and the pastime can again be enjoyed to the fullest extent. The condition of the roads leading out of the city was such as to cause a postponement of several runs scheduled for the day. There was some riding done on Bedford Avenue in Brooklyn, but not as many enthusiasts were seen there as in this city.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—"I have often mentioned in my temperance writings," says a contributor to The American Wheelman, "that the bicycle is, perhaps, our strongest ally in winning young people away from questionable haunts, and especially the young men from public houses, as it affords to both sexes a pleasure far more enduring, and an exhilaration as much more delightful as the natural is from the unnatural. From my observation of my brother and hundreds of others who have been my pupils I have always held that a boy's heart is not set in him to do evil any more than a girl's, and the reason so many fall into evil habits is largely because we have not the wit and wisdom to provide them with amusements suited to their joyous youth, by means of which they can invest their superabundant animal spirits in ways that should harm no one and help themselves to the best development and cleanliest way of living. So, as a temperance reformer, I always felt a strong attraction to the bicycle, because it is the vehicle of so much harmless pleasure, and because the skill in handling it obliges the rider to keep a clear head and steady hands.

—The Wheel says that the interest of cycling is already being looked out for in connection with the great World's Exhibition at Paris in 1900, to celebrate the first year of the twentieth century. The Commission of Physical Exercises suggests the holding of twenty-five race meets and two exhibitions of cycling military manoeuvres. A great road competition is also planned, starting and finishing at the Vincennes exhibition. In addition, the sub-commission indicates the necessity for a sports section of the exhibition, in which shall be gathered all the records, &c., relating to each class of sport, and aiding in the illustration of its development and history. To effect all this the sub-commission asks for a total vote of $40,000, in order that all who enjoy any prominence in the cycling world at the time may be attracted to these proposed great cycling festivals.

—"Senator" Morgan, the manager of the Good Roads three-day tournament, has not yet decided where the meet will be held. He favors Asbury Park, though, and if the grounds there can be secured the meet will probably take place July 4, 5, and 6.

—Irving Halstead, one of the "crackajacks" of the Harlem Wheelmen in the "ordinary" days, is living in Tacoma, Washington. He went there in 1888, and married, and has been very successful.

—The Riverside Wheelmen will have an extensive representation in local races this season, and some of its cracks will make a special effort to secure prizes at the national meet.

—Pauline Hall, herself an enthusiastic wheelwoman, predicts that during the next two years the use of the bicycle among women will have increased at least 500 per cent.

—Mr. Osgood, a former manager for the Keating Company, is in town. He says the trade prospects are very flattering for the season.

BROOKLYNS AGAIN WIN.

Now Lead in the Metropolitan Chess Tournament.

The Brooklyn Chess Club completely routed the Metropolitan Chess Club in the concluding match of the fourth round in the league tournament, which took place in Brooklyn on Saturday night. The Brooklyn players put their full strength in the field, and in all probability Saturday's team will wage the deciding battle with the City Club for championship honors.

The Brooklyn Club opened its long run of victories on Saturday by Eno mating Hirsch on the twentieth move, the latter having neglected to shelter his king by castling. De Visser won easily from Linzbach after winning a pawn in the opening. Rocamora against Raubitschek sacrificed two pawns for the attack. The latter should have done no more than draw, but overlooked a mate on the move. Pillsbury defeated Taubenhaus in a finely-contested game, which ran as follows:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Pillsbury. White.	Taubenhaus. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Taubenhaus Black.
P—Q4	P—Q4	R—K5	Kt—K5
P—Q B4	P—K3	Q R—Ksq	KtxKt
Kt—Q B3	Kt—K B3	PxKt	P—Kt3
B—Kt5	B—K2	B—B2	Q—B2
Kt—B3	Castles	R—K3	Q R—Qsq
P—K3	P—Q Kt3	P—K R4	R—Q8
R—Bsq	B—Kt2	P—R5	Q—Qsq
BxKt	BxB	R—K7	B—Bsq
PxP	PxP	P—R6	R—K3
B—Q8	P—B4	R (Ksq) xR	PxR
Castles	PxP	R—Kt7 ch	K—Bsq
KtxP	BxKt	R—B7	R—Ksq
PxB	Kt—Q2	Q—Kt3	P—K4
R—Ksq	Kt—B3	RxP ch	Resigns
Q—B3	R—Q Bsq		

Richardson against Dr. Roche was at one time two pawns ahead; the latter, however, recovered one pawn, and after the exchange of all the pieces a draw position ensued. Richardson, trying to force a win, needlessly imperiled his game. Both queened their pawns, and Richardson finally drew by perpetual check.

The home club thus had secured the necessary majority of games to insure the match, but luck remained still on their side. Pieczonka, although having lost the exchange, had an excellent attack against Bradford. At one time he missed a very simple win in two moves, and later on went all to pieces. Tatum won a Two-Knikht's Defense from Meyer, maintaining his pawn plus throughout the entire game. The game between Teed and Arnheim, a Ruy Lopez, was stubbornly contested, and finally adjourned until Wednesday. Teed has the superior position, and a draw is the utmost the Metropolitan Club can hope for. The following is a synopsis of the match:

BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB.		METROPOLITAN CHESS CLUB.	
Pillsbury	1	Taubenhaus	0
Teed	adj.	Arnheim	adj.
Richardson	½	Dr. Roche	½
Rocamora	1	Raubitschek	0
Eno	1	Hirsch	0
De Visser	1	Linzbach	0
Bradford	1	Pieczonka	0
Tatum	1	Meyer	0
Total	6½	Total	½

The Brooklyn Club is now a tie with the City for championship honors. This is how the clubs stand after the fourth round of the league tourney:

	Matches Won.	Games Won.
Brooklyn	4	23½
City	4	22½
Manhattan	2	19½
Metropolitan	1	13½
Newark	1	10
Staten Island	0	4

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

The Grand Circuit Flourishes in Spite of Western Opposition.

GALESBURG STAKES DECLARED OFF

Way Now Clear for a Big Meeting in This City—Sporting League Meets with Favor in the West.

One month ago the outlook for high-class contests among the harness racers in the Eastern circuits was by no means bright. A number of the leading associations in the West had got together early in January and arranged a series of meetings that seemed likely to attract the big stables. The turf papers were filled with attractive advertisements offering large purses at a small entrance fee, and every inducement that the ambitious managers of these Western tracks could devise was held out to secure the patronage of those who owned or controlled horses with speed enough to make them good drawing cards.

Foremost among the towns that bid for the sensational performers was Galesburg, Ill. C. W. Williams, who left Independence and his once-famous kite track to manage the regulation course at Galesburg last year, started off very successfully. His old luck seemed to have come back when two records were broken at his meeting last September, including the mile in 2:03¾, which made Alix the successor of Nancy Hanks for the trotting championship.

Encouraged by the prestige which these feats won for the Galesburg track, Williams set out to hold a meeting this season that would throw everybody else in the shade. He started with sixteen stakes worth $5,000 each, on the forfeit plan, and, by fixing the 1st of January as the time for closing the entries, secured enough material to warrant going along with ten of these events. The dates claimed for the meeting at which these stakes should be decided are the last six days in August, and, as Monroe Salisbury, C. J. Hamlin, and other prominent turfmen were among the subscribers, it seemed as if there would be a very decided break in the Grand Circuit. When the Stewards met at Buffalo early last month, and assigned to Fleetwood Park the week previously announced for Galesburg, matters looked rather serious for the metropolis. The Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New-York did not share in the general alarm, knowing that the splendid support given to the nine purses which had closed a few days before, placed their programme beyond the reach of any opposition in the West. Besides this, special contracts had been made for Alix, Robert J., and other record-breakers, a stroke of enterprise which Williams himself, with all his shrewness, had not counted upon.

The result is that this city will get the crack trotters and pacers, and Galesburg will have to be content with whatever newer sensations may come to light this season. As for the lot of stakes, they have been canceled, the original conditions reserving the right to declare off any that did not fill reasonably well, on or before March 1.

Already the success which has attended the opening of the Fleetwood purses has had a stimulating effect on other trotting associations in this State. With the prospect of having to do without its profitable pool business, Buffalo Park at first contemplated cutting its programme down to one week, instead of the fortnight it has used for the past two seasons. At the last moment, when the Grand Circuit Stewards were making up the calendar, C. J. Hamlin's representative asked for the full ten days originally claimed before the meeting of last year was over. Since then, thirty purses have been announced, ranging in value from $1,000 to $5,000. Eighteen of these are for trotters, and the total amount of the premium list is $65,000. The conditions are different from any ever made by a member of the Grand Circuit, the most notable feature being that payments are to be on the forfeit plan. Subscribers have till the first of May to make the first declaration, and as an added inducement, may name any number of horses and have them carried along as one entry until June 1, when the actual starter must be designated.

On the surface, this seems to be a liberal offer, but it is designed to favor the large stables and give them an unfair advantage over the small ones. Village Farm, for example, has material enough to furnish five or six candidates for every class except the very fast ones, and there is plenty of time between now and June to learn which one of the horses selected stands the best chance of winning the purse. If more than one of those originally named are to be kept in after the first of June, each one has to be paid for to the full amount. As the rules prohibit the starting of more than one animal by the same nominator, the extra amount paid really confers no benefit, except to the association. Each purse, as it is called, has a fixed amount and there is no provision for adding whatever excess may come from forfeits. Judging by the multitude of entries made for the New-York meeting, Buffalo will also have a big list and a handsome profit on the sum offered as prize money.

One season of this should show the horsemen the necessity of having the laws of trotting amended so that any excess of a purse or stake should be added to the sum guaranteed, instead of reverting to the association. These purses which are arranged on the stake plan as to payments are a cunning device of modern track managers to render them safe from any loss that might otherwise occur from a lack of attendance or the closing of the betting ring. A further safeguard is the right to declare off any classes which do not fill "satisfactorily," meaning, of course, those that are not likely to be self-sustaining or profitable. This is the sheet anchor which has saved "Independence" Williams from shipwreck at Galesburg, and C. J. Hamlin has the same proviso in the terms of his proposals for patronage at Buffalo Park.

Rochester has a much more modest programme for its five days following the Queen City of the Lakes, though its Flower City Purse of $10,000 is larger than any one premium to be competed for at Buffalo. This event was at one time a classical fixture of the Grand Circuit, beginning with 1888. At that time the limit of speed for it was 2:30, and the races in which Jack, Star Lily, Keno F., and Happy Bee were victorious in turn furnished some of the best sport ever seen between trotters. In 1892, the patronage fell off so that there has been no attempt to revive this once popular contest till the one announced last week. The conditions of the Flower City Purse called for payments of 1 per cent., from March 11, when entries close, to July 15, when horses must be named. For the other purses the forfeit plan obtains, and nominations are required at the time of closing on the 15th inst.

The agitation for a sporting league in the United States, to be formed on about the same lines as the one in Great Britain, seems to be meeting with special favor in the Western and Southern sections. Kentucky took

TO ANNEX THE ORANGES

Newark Preparing a Bill to Introduce in the Legislature.

ORANGE FOLKS OPPOSE THAT, ANYWAY

Praise for the Able Manner in Which the Consolidation Question Was Presented by "The Times."

ORANGE, N. J., March 3.—The publication in The New-York Times to-day of a page article about the proposed Greater Orange attracted widespread interest here, and copies of the paper were purchased and read with eagerness. The newsdealers, although supplied with large quantities, found their stocks soon sold.

The New-York Times is being commended on all sides for giving such prominence to this all-important subject to the Oranges, and for presenting the views of both sides in such a fair and impartial manner. The interviews with leading men were read with especial interest, as the opinions of a number of prominent residents on the subject had not been made public before.

Many people of the Oranges availed themselves to-day of the opportunity to vote for or against consolidation by means of the ballot coupons provided by The Times.

The agitation taken up so ably by The New-York Times seems to have been begun at a particularly opportune time, as almost simultaneously with the publication of to-day's article a report reached here to the effect that ex-City Counsel Coult of Newark already has in preparation a bill for introduction into the present Legislature which provides for a Greater Newark, extending from the Passaic River to the Orange Mountains, and embracing all the territory now covered by Newark, Orange, East, West, and South Orange, Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville, Clinton, and Vailsburg, which contain a population of about 275,000. The exact provisions of the bill are not known, but it will provide for a submission of the question to a vote of the people.

Whether its decision is to rest upon a majority vote in the whole territory or upon a majority vote in each municipality is a vital question not yet authoritatively answered.

The report of such a bill is received here with great surprise and, it might almost be said, with consternation. It will have the effect, probably, of precipitating a settlement of the Greater Orange question at once.

As told in the interviews in The New-York Times, the people here were not looking for an agitation of the Greater Newark question for some years, and this unexpected move of the Newark people, who seem to think that the Oranges would be only too glad to be joined with their city, has greatly disconcerted both advocates and opponents of the consolidation of Oranges, a majority of both being in favor of a reunion of the Oranges in preference to annexation with Newark. As a consequence, a bill may now be hurriedly prepared and rushed to Trenton providing for a consolidation of the Oranges in order to offset the effect of the Greater Newark bill.

The New-England Society met and discussed the consolidation question last night. Louis D. Gallison, President of the Common Council, announced the existence of a Greater Newark bill, and said he understood the measure would be introduced on Monday and be vigorously pushed.

A general expression of opinion against the passage of such a bill followed. William F. Allen and Robert Ward of South Orange said they could not favor a consolidation of the Oranges, except as a last resort to prevent union with Newark.

The society finally declared in favor of a Greater Orange by the unanimous adoption of these resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that consolidation on the broad and general principle of public welfare is desirable for the Oranges.

Resolved, That, should such a consolidation be brought about, it should be only by the desire and vote of the different municipalities interested, and not by direct and arbitrary legislation.

Resolved, That, while the time may not be ripe for such action, should the City of Newark take any steps to absorb the whole or any part of the Oranges, then prompt and concerted action by all the Oranges should be taken to preserve the common interests.

TO INCLUDE ALMOST A COUNTY.

Ex-City Counsel Coult Preparing a Greater Newark Bill.

NEWARK, N. J., March 3.—A bill is being prepared by ex-City Counsel Coult of this city which will be introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature before final adjournment, providing for a Greater Newark. The scheme is to unite the populous places in Essex County into one big municipality.

Mr. Coult says he is confronted with a difficult problem in deciding upon the limits.

He considers it essential that the formation of a Greater Newark be left to a vote of the taxpayers, and, as Newark now has a population of about 200,000, or 70 per cent. of the entire population of the county, it is quite certain that a popular vote would result in the success of the proposition, so far as Newark is concerned. The excess in voting strength would more than overcome the opposition in the townships.

If the townships contiguous to Newark were included in the greater municipality, only Franklin, Caldwell, Livingston, and Millburn would be left. Without these the populations would be as follows, that of 1895 being estimated according to the ratio of increase between 1880 and 1890:

	1890.	1895.
Belleville	3,487	3,653
Bloomfield	7,708	8,073
Montclair	2,656	9,738
East Orange	13,282	14,042
Orange	18,844	20,974
West Orange	4,358	4,903
South Orange	4,970	5,591
Clinton	3,084	4,079
Total	64,989	72,758
Newark	181,830	199,059
Total	246,819	272,717
County	256,098	282,566

PERTH AMBOY'S WATER FRONT

BILL INTRODUCED IN NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE MAY AFFECT IT.

If It Becomes a Law, Land Worth Over $60,000 Will Become the Property of Those Who Leased It Years Ago.

TRENTON, N. J., March 3.—A bill was introduced in the New-Jersey State Senate by Senator Rogers on Feb. 5 which is on its face a revision of the old common law statute of limitation. If this bill becomes a law, it will abrogate a grant of land from the Board of Proprietors to the City of Perth Amboy, which contained the proviso that "the said land shall never be alienated, and the fee thereof remain in the town of Perth Amboy." The fee of this land, fronting on the water, will then be vested in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It is the intent of the City of Perth Amboy to defeat this bill if possible.

Early in the century the Board of Proprietors of East New-Jersey conveyed to the town of Perth Amboy by warrant a tract of ground in Perth Amboy known as "the Cove, or Wet Duck." The property was conveyed to the city upon the further condition "that it shall be made use of for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof." In 1831 the city authorities, in the face of the conditions, leased the property to the Perth Amboy Manufacturing Company for a term of ninety-nine years for an annual rental of 6 cents and upon the consideration that it fill up the land which bordered upon the Arthur Kull, or Staten Island Sound, as it is now known, which was covered by tidewater to a depth of two feet.

A few years later the Perth Amboy Manufacturing Company found a purchaser of the lease in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who agreed to take the land if the terms of the lease were extended to 999 years. For a small additional consideration the city granted the desired extension, and the sale was closed. The land was subsequently sub-leased to Hugh Ramsay, who now has a large shipyard on the premises.

Last October the present city officials had the matter brought to their attention, and they employed A. Q. Keasbey of Newark to commence suit to recover the property. The Hon. Cortlandt Parker of Newark was employed to look after Mr. Ramsay's interests.

According to a well-known lawyer "it will take just about half an hour for a court of equity to revest the fee in the city." Senate Bill No. 109 was introduced by Mr. Rogers apparently to prevent the recovery by the city of the land which is held by Mr. Ramsay.

The property is valued at $60,000. Although on several occasions the city authorities have agitated the question of its recovery nothing was done until last October.

The bill was introduced by Senator Rogers at the request of Mr. Parker, Senator Ketcham of Essex, it is said, having refused to have anything to do with it, as he remembered the old "Burying Ground bill," which, like Bill No. 109, was innocent on its face.

This bill provides that "sixty years' actual possession * * * shall vest a full and complete title in fee to every such actual possessor, * * * and shall be a bar to * * * all actions commenced by the State or any municipality."

The property was alienated in 1831, so the sixty years limitation has expired. The proviso relative to an action by a municipality is inserted to abrogate the suit now brought by Perth Amboy.

This bill has received little attention, and at the present time the chances for its passage are good. Several Perth Amboy men were told about it Friday, and plans are being made to defeat it, unless it is rushed through early in the week.

A TORN CARD WITH THE NAME "MACKEY"

The Only Clue to the Identity of a Suicide in Central Park.

Central Park Policeman James Macdonald heard a pistol shot at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue at 12:20 P. M. yesterday. He found a man about twenty-eight years old lying on the walk, with a revolver by his side. Four barrels were loaded, one was empty. There was a wound in the man's right temple.

The man was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, had a dark-blue overcoat, dark undercoat and vest and trousers, and black derby hat. In his pockets were found three gold collar buttons, one silver collar button, a pair of kid gloves, and $12 in silver. There was a card, partly torn, on which was the name Mackey.

The man was taken, unconscious, to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died thirty-five minutes afterward.

Nothing could be learned as to who the suicide was.

The Doctor's Horses Ran Away.

The horses attached to a coach owned by Dr. George Drury of 115 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, and driven by Ernest Bauchemp of 326 Hudson Avenue, took fright at Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street yesterday by the breaking of an axle, and the horses ran away. Dr. Drury escaped injury by jumping from the coach. The driver tried to check the horses, but they dashed madly on, and ran into a lamppost at Twenty-fourth Street. The driver was thrown off the box and received severe injuries. The damage to the coach is $75.

For I vote for a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

Fill out one of these blanks and mail to The New-York Times, New-York.

Against I vote against a Greater Orange.

Signed .....

Address .....

.....

There will be fewer custom Spring Overcoats ordered this year than usual, because more men have learned that it isn't worth while when such rightly made overcoats as ours are accessible.

Our light weight overcoats are ready to be looked at.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 326 St.

TO BE A COUNTESS TO-DAY

Final Preparations for the Marriage of Miss Anna Gould.

GOULD MANSION A BOWER OF ROSES

Miss Helen Gould Gives Her Sister the Famous "Esterhazy" Diamond —East Side Children Will Be Feasted.

The marriage of Miss Anna Gould to Count Paul Ernest Boniface de Castellane, to be celebrated to-day at noon at the residence of George Jay Gould, on Fifth Avenue, will be cause for great rejoicing to many poor children.

While Archbishop Corrigan is solemnizing the marriage of Miss Anna Gould 1,000 little orphans and children of the east side will be partaking of her bounty in the shape of a farewell feast.

About one week ago Miss Helen Gould, whose charity and interest in the poorer classes is well known, told Miss E. A. Brotherton, Principal of Industrial School No. 6 at 89 and 91 Rivington Street, that her sister Anna would, on the day of her marriage, remember the children who attend the school. A similar announcement was made at the industrial school at 225 East Eightieth Street.

Industrial School No. 6 is situated in the basement of the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, at 89 and 91 Rivington Street. The pastor is the Rev. W. H. Wordell. The basement, which is just large enough to accommodate the 500 members of the school, has been placed at the disposal of Miss Anna Gould for the afternoon. Caterer Anthony Mazetti has been instructed to provide a sufficient quantity of eatables for the hungry children at both schools. Turkey sandwiches, sponge cake, ice cream, confections, and fruit will be provided in abundance, and after they have been disposed of there will be some singing by the scholars and a few speeches by different Trustees.

For a week the children have been practicing in chorus the songs "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in order that they may contribute their share to the entertainment.

Yesterday was spent by the members of the Gould and Castelane families in comparative quietness. The number of inquisitive persons who, during the past week, have been loitering more or less obtrusively about the Gould mansion, was enlarged yesterday by the quota of Sunday sight-seers, many of whom came from Long Island and New-Jersey. They were kept moving by the police and private detectives and few of them caught a glimpse of the inmates of the house.

During the morning Miss Cameron and Miss Montgomery, two of the bridesmaids, accompanied by several gentlemen, visited Miss Anna Gould and looked at the presents displayed in the library. In the afternoon Count Castellane and Miss Anna Gould took a long walk, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould made a social visit.

The house last night presented the appearance of a flower garden. During the night there was at work on the decorations a corps of fifty men. The last item of the decoration, the American Beauty roses, was not completed until this morning. An unusual sum of money has been spent in procuring these roses. All the large cities from Boston to Cleveland have contributed their quota. An unsuccessful effort was made last evening to procure some from Philadelphia. The flowers used in decorating the house are roses, Japanese lilies, and lilies of the valley.

The ceremony to-day will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by two priests, one of whom is Father Connelly. There will be no civil ceremony, and the Roman Catholic ritual provided for the marriage of Catholics and Protestants will be used. This is owing to the fact that Miss Gould is a Presbyterian. Were this not the case, the ceremony would have been held in the Cathedral.

The bridal procession will fortm in the library on the second floor, pass down the stair case, which will be decorated with wite Japan lilies, white roses, and smilax, on a background of palm foliage, and then through the folding doors of the music room to the canopy in the East India room, which occupies the southwest corner of the first floor. The aisle from the foot of the stairs to the canopy will be formed by white ribbon held in place by potted plants. At the conclusion of the ceremony these will be removed.

The Archbishop and the two priests in performing the ceremony will stand on a raised dias at the western end of the East India room. Above this dais hangs a purple canopy of eclesiastical pattern.

The bridal procession will be as follows: First will come the ushers, Prince Del Drag, Raoul Duval, Brockholst Cutting, and Howard Gould. The bridesmaids, Miss Helen Gould, Miss Catharine Cameron, Miss Beatrice Richardson, and Miss Adelaide Montgomery, will walk in advance of the bride, Miss Anna Gould, who will be escorted by her brother, George J. Gould. The bride's train will be carried by little nephews, Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould. Count Jean de Castellane will be best man. As the procession approaches the canopy the ushers and bridesmaids will take positions on either side, George Gould will place his sister's hand in that of Count Castellane, and Archbishop Corrigan will complete the ceremony. The "Wedding March" will be played by Organist Pecher, organist of the cathedral. The rest of the musical programme had not been definitely settled yesterday.

After the ceremony the bridal couple will stand beneath a cornu copia showering lilies of the valley and receive the congratulations of their friends. The smilax rail will then be removed, and the folding doors of the dining room thrown open. A breakfast will be served by Sherry.

The guests will be in great part personal friends of Miss Anna Gould and Count Castellane, with a few intimate friends of the Gould family. They will in all number less sthan 100.

The wedding presents will be displayed in the library to-day. There is one among them which will probably attract more attention than any others. The "Esterhazy Diamond," which is known all over the world as one of the most precious jewels extant, was bought last week from Tiffany by Miss Helen Gould for her sister. The "Esterhayy diamond" has many a romance connected with it. The jewel consists of one large diamond, surrounded by eleven smaller, but equally valuable ones.

Count Castellane is related to the Esterhayy's, and it is a curious coincidence that his wife should now come into possession of the famous "Esterhapp's diamond."

WHO WILL SUCCEED CAMPBELL?

Three Candidates for Superintendent of Brooklyn Police—Inspector Mackellar May Get the Office.

Police Inspector John Mackellar yesterday assumed command of the Brooklyn Police Department. He has been placed temporarily in charge by Commissioner Welles to fill the position of Superintendent, in place of Patrick Campbell, who resigned on Saturday.

Ex-Superintendent Campbell will be at Headquarters this morning to formally bid good-bye to the commanding officers, with whom he has been on the most friendly terms for many years.

In police circles yesterday, the question as to who would be Mr. Campbell's successor was the principal subject discussed, and Inspectors John Mackellar and William J. McKelvey seemed to be the two men who were thought the most likely candidates for the place.

The salary of Superintendent is $5,000 a year, while that of Inspector is $3,500.

Inspector Mackellar has been looked upon as a Republican in politics, but Inspector McKelvey has been a pronounced Republican all his life. They are both excellent police officials, although Inspector McKelvey has been in every grade of the department.

Either man, it is said, would make an exceptionally good Superintendent. Inspector McKelvey is a resident of the Seventh Ward, and Commissioner Welles lives in the same ward. Inspector McKelvey's intimate and influential friends are also intimate friends of the Police Commissioner. Inspector McKelvey is a Freemason, and is a Grand Army man, a member of U. S. Grant Post.

Inspector Mackellar is the senior officer, while Inspector McKelvey is the junior, only having been appointed last Summer to the position.

It is not absolutely necessary for the Commissioner to appoint a member of the uniform police force to the place. He can go outside the department, and it is said that Major B. T. Clayton, who is on Gen. McLeer's staff, is an applicant for the place. He is at present employed in the Department of City Works. He has only lived in Brooklyn a few years, having been graduated from West Point in 1886, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States Infantry. He served two years, and then resigned to go into business. In May, 1890, he was appointed by Col. David E. Austen Adjutant of the Thirteenth Regiment, and he is said to have a considerable "pull" with the present administration.

It seems to be the general opinion that Inspector McKelvey is the most likely candidate for the position.

Commissioner Welles said he will not name Superintendent Campbell's successor for some time at least.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND—Fair in the morning, followed by local snows during the afternoon or night, winds shifting to northerly, decidedly colder, moderate cold wave. EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE—Fair in the morning, followed by cloudy weather and probably light snow Monday night, cold wave, south winds, shifting to north. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA—Fair until noon, followed by cloudy weather and light rain Monday, cold wave Monday night, south winds, shifting to westerly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA—Fair Monday, with warmer southerly winds, followed by decidedly colder weather and probably showers Tuesday. GEORGIA—Fair, probably followed by showers in north portion Monday night, warmer in southeast portion, cold wave in northwest portion Monday night, south winds, shifting to northwest winds. EASTERN FLORIDA—Fair and slightly warmer, southwest winds Monday. WESTERN FLORIDA—Fair Monday night, warm, south, shifting to much colder northerly winds, moderate cold wave. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA—Fair, followed by local showers Monday afternoon or night, much colder, northerly winds, with a cold wave. EASTERN TEXAS—Generally fair and much colder, north winds, with a norther. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow, much colder, northwest winds, with a cold wave. OHIO, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Light snows, high winds, shifting to northwest, much colder, with a cold wave. INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI—Light snows, followed by clearing weather, high northwest winds and a cold wave. ARKANSAS—Showers, followed by clearing and much colder weather and a cold wave, high north winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY—Fair, north winds, colder Monday morning, followed by rising temperature.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, light snows and colder, north winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, light snows, followed by clearing weather, north winds, slight rise in temperature in north portion Monday evening. IOWA, clearing and generally fair weather, north, shifting to west, winds, slowly rising temperature. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, north winds, shifting to southwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair, winds shifting to westerly, not so cold. WISCONSIN, fair, preceded by local snows in eastern portion, north, shifting to west, winds, slowly rising temperature. COLORADO, fair, variable winds, slightly warmer. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, followed by local snows, warmer, west winds. MONTANA, local snows, west winds, warmer in eastern portion.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan and on the Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Pensacola.

RIBBONS.

In this department this week, we shall place on sale a complete line of the latest Imported Novelty Ribbons for Spring, carefully selected from the best French markets and especially suitable for the fine Millinery and Dressmaking trade.

The stock includes a large assortment of Dresdens in all widths. French Failles with lace effects. Gaufre Taffetas and Gros Grains. Checks, Trilby Velvets and 4-toned ruffling Taffetas. Also a complete line of Satin and Velvet and Staple Ribbons in all the newest shades.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

DAMAGED BY WATER.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, FURNITURE.

A Rare Opportunity for Bargain Seekers

Lace Curtains.

Just purchased from one of the largest and oldest European producers the entire balance of IRISH POINTS, BRUSSELS, TAMBOURS, SASH CURTAINS AND COTTAGE DRAPERIES, which we offer at less than importer's wholesale prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CAPTAINS AGAIN REVOLT

Officers of the Sixty-ninth Want to Get Rid of Major Duffy.

IT'S ACTION OR DISBANDMENT NOW

Men and Their Superiors Thoroughly Disgusted — Captains Want Lieut. Col. Moran — Duffy's "Pull."

When the Sixty-ninth Regiment was reduced to a battalion by Gov. Flower it was thought that the organization would improve, and that ultimately it would be restored to a regiment. Some attempts have been made toward this end, one company—B—having been mustered in.

As to the military efficiency of the command—or, rather, its lack of it—there is no question, and it is a well-known fact that in a military sense the Sixty-ninth is worse to-day than ever it was. When it was ordered out for duty in the Brooklyn trolley strike, the military authorities had to detail Lieut. Col. G. M. Smith from the Seventh Regiment to command it, although Major Edward Duffy, its regular commandant, was present. This fact greatly incensed the members of the battalion, and, while they had nothing personal against Col. Smith, the fact that the Sixty-ninth should have fallen to such a status that it would have to serve under a strange commandant, because its own was assumed to be incapable, galled its members almost to the extreme of mutiny.

Were the same course to be again taken, the result would, according to the best of authority, be of the most serious nature. Never in the history of any military organization that can be found has a battalion in peace or war had a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors at its head, as the Sixty-ninth did in Broklyn, and the humiliation of its members has now forced them into an action from which may result grave consequences, and either the wishes of the Sixty-ninth at large will have to be acted upon by the Governor or it will practically disband itself, even if the Governor does not eventually do this.

There are six companies now in the battalion, all the Captains of which but two have signed a request that ex-Lieut. Col. Moran be placed at the head of the battalion, in order that it may be raised to a dignified position and restored to regimental standing. The Captains who have signed this request are Capt. Edward T. McCrystal of Company B, Capt. Thomas F. Lynch of Company K, Capt. John McCauley of Company A, and Capt. William Desmond of Company D. This request has been sent to Gov. Morton through the regular military channel, First Brigade Headquarters, at whose head is Gen. Fitzgerald. The four Captains are thoroughly disgusted at the present state of affairs and want a change, and in this they are seconded by their Lieutenants and men.

The feeling in the battalion has now reached a pitch where something must be done, and done quickly. The members claim they have not been treated with justice, and that Major Duffy has proved himself incompetent. They assert that the military authorities know of this incompetence, but because of his influence with somebody in power, keep the Major there against the wishes of nearly all the members of the Sixty-ninth. Many of the officers and men condemn the military authorities for alleged partiality in dealing with them, and they claim they want only justice, or a court of inquiry. They say they want a leader in whom they can put confidence, and that the removal of Major Duffy is imperative.

One officer of the battalion said: "It is an outrage that we should be forced to serve under an officer whose lack of ability has been well proved. The battalion as it stands now is nothing but a military humbug, presided over by an incompetent favorite, who has practically killed what was left of the old Sixty-ninth, for his own interest."

Another officer said: "How long would the military authorities tolerate the inefficiency of a commanding officer of any other organization? When the brigade commander sees a command going to pieces under his very nose, why doesn't he look into the matter and remove the cause. A military organization is just like a business—unless a competent man is at its head it will go to pieces." A non-commissioned officer said: "The Sixty-ninth has almost gone to the dogs, and it will take a skilled master to save it. I am disgusted with the state of affairs. First, half the Sixty-ninth is fired out because the Colonel and some of his officers were said to be incompetent, and Major Duffy, who has shown his regard for the Sixty-ninth by using politicians to help him keep two good companies from being mustered in, for no other reason but that their prospective officers were thought to be Moran men, was retained. Then, although Major Duffy has proved a failure for over a year, he is still retained. Can you expect self-respecting Irishmen and Irish-Americans to join or take interest in such an organization?"

Another officer spoken to said: "I can't interest my men properly. They feel disheartened at the ridicule brought upon the organization. The disbandment of the regiment was no good, as it has left us with an officer in command who is a good fellow but incapable. Hasn't he proved himself so? Would a competent officer need to have an outsider detailed over him when ordered out to Brooklyn as was the case with Major Duffy?"

Still another officer said: "Politics now controls the Sixty-ninth and I am done. It's the same old story—a bluff at reform. Why should I and other officers and men spend our good time and money, and risk our lives to be controlled by a few politicians? Why don't the powers that be treat us with justice? What were courts of inquiry authorized for in the Military Code?"

Of all the officers and men seen, only one would permit his name to be used, and that was Capt. Lynch. He said: "All I want to see is the Sixty-ninth restored to a regiment and one of the best in the service. I signed the request for Col. Moran to command, but I would just as soon serve under Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventh if he can bring about the desired result. I have no ill-feeling toward Major Duffy."

It is expected the officers of the battalion will be called together in a few days, and that General Headquarters will authorize some active steps to be taken. There are several rumors in this connection. One is that the resignation of every officer in the battalion is to be demanded; another is that the signers of the document may all be court-martialed, and a third that Gen. Fitzgerald has positively informed Major Duffy at a private conference that he will be retained, and that any officer whom Duffy thinks will not favor him will be forced out.

Another plan that is practically determined upon with the retention of Major Duffy is the detailing of an officer of the Twenty-second Regiment—Capt. Thurston—to assist the Major in the instruction of the battalion. Capt. Thurston is one of the best instructors in the State, and Major Duffy, it is said, desires his services.

In the event of any officer of the battalion being forced out, it is claimed, all will resign except three, who are known to be favorable to Major Duffy, one of whom is Capt. John O'Connell of Company C. The men of the companies will support their officers, and should the latter resign, no men will appear for drill, it is said.

It is a most critical period for the Sixty-ninth, and one that calls for judicious handling. The five Captains who have signed a request for the detailing of Lieut. Col. Moran drew up and signed the following warning to politicians last August:

Whereas, It having come to our knowledge that Mr. Maurice J. Power, Mr. William Sulzer, and Justice Ryan have been interfering with the programme of reorganization of the Sixty-ninth Regiment agreed upon between ourselves and Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the same being approved by Gens. Porter and McGrath; and,

Whereas, Said programme will form and maintain a united Sixty-ninth Regiment under the command of competent officers, and will relieve from further service the incompetent officers;

Therefore, We, the undersigned, expressing the sentiments of the members of our respective companies, disapprove of and resent the interference of the above-named politicians. And we hereby announce that if the political organizations to which these persons belong permit them further to interfere with the reorganization of the Sixty-ninth Regiment by opposing the military authorities in the discharge of such duty, or in any manner attempting to prevent the same, we will ask our countrymen and the Irish societies, the members of the National Guard, and the people of the city to defeat their candidates at the next election.

Ex-Inspector General T. P. McGrath has openly indorsed Lieut. Col. Moran as being the only man who can build up the Sixty-ninth. Just before the term of ex-Gov. Flower ended nearly all the line officers in the Sixty-ninth, dissatisfied at the failure of the Governor to take action on the Captains' resolutions, wrote their resignations, but were deterrred from sending them forward by a prominent State official. This is not generally known, but it is said to be a fact.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Twelve-year-old Jacob Rosen, a newsboy, living at 55 Norfolk Street, and Louis Schwartz, a tailor, nineteen years old, of 105 Norfolk Street, played craps in a saloon Saturday night. Rosen lost 50 cents, and made such an outcry that a policeman arrested both him and the tailor. In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Burke discharged Rosen and fined Schwartz $2.

—Thirteen-year-old James Dempsey, a schoolboy, of 24 Beach Street, while playing on the first floor of the new building at Greenwich and Beach Streets, yesterday afternoon, fell into the cellar. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital, suffering with a lacerated scalp wound, contusions of the back, and a dislocated finger.

Pellegrino Pizza, an Italian laborer, twenty-two years old, of 70 Mulberry Street, died in Fordham Hospital Saturday from injuries he received while at work, by a stone, which fell from a derrick, striking him on the back.

—The Rev. Dr. Harris, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital after he had been arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court as probably insane, was taken to Breezehurst, L. I., to a private institution yesterday.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M., will confer the first degree to-morrow afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Edward Gorman, fifty-four years old, of 293 Herkimer Street, a master painter at 72 Fort Greene Place, was taken to St. John's Hospital early yesterday morning suffering from a fractured skull. He was found lying at the bottom of the elevated railroad stairs at Fulton Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. At the hospital they say he was intoxicated at the time he was received, and the probabilities are that he fell down the stairs, thus receiving the injuries. He was not able yesterday to explain the accident.

—During the week ending Saturday last there were 396 deaths in Brooklyn, an annual death rate of 19.1 in every 1,000 of the population. Of this number, 126 were children under five years of age. The most important causes of death were: Pneumonia, 66; tubercular diseases, 64; nephrites, 34; diphtheria, 16. There were 141 marriages and 382 births.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and it is expected that it will transact considerable business of importance, as some action is likely to be taken regarding the repairs to the City Hall, and also the question of the rate of speed on the trolley lines.

—George Winkle, fifty-eight years old, a coach driver of 38 Mott Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday for running over and seriously injuring a St. Bernard dog, valued at $125, at Washington and Tillary Streets. The dog belongs to George J. McCormick of 1 Dufield Street.

UPHOLSTERY.

Commencing to-day, choice selections of Fabrics for Hangings and Furniture Coverings; unique, handsome stuffs, at unusually low prices.

Our Novelty, Venetian Damask, specially made for Hangings, in very desirable colors, 50 inches wide, at $1.75 per yard.

For covering Furniture, French Armure, in Gobelin colorings, unusually choice material, 50 inches wide, at $1.85 per yard. French Stripe, part-silk and-all-silk, from $1.25 to $6.50 per yard.

Jute and Cotton Damasks, at 65 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.

Made Portieres, in beautiful double faced Renaissance Tapestry, all colors, at $9.00 per pair.

For to-day: French made Portieres, Double Faced, high class coloring and choice pattern, at $12.50 per pair; value $18.75.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SPRING MILLINERY NOW OPEN.

Choice Assortment Imported and Domestic Trimmed

Bonnets and Hats.

New Styles, Trimmings, and Colors.

OPENING of a Lunch Room.

AT 54 WEST 23d ST. THIS (MONDAY) MORNING WILL BE OPENED ONE OF THE FINEST LUNCH ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN THE CITY. IT OCCUPIES THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF THAT NEW BUILDING, AND HAS BEEN DECORATED AND FURNISHED WITH A VIEW TO THE PATRONAGE OF THE FREQUENTERS OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT. EVERY ARTICLE SERVED WILL BE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY AND THE SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

SIMPSON'S, 54 West 23d St.

J. H. SIMPSON, Pres. A. T. DECKER, Treas.

BROOKLYN HAS LOST $212.50

SUPPLIES NOBODY RECEIVED PAID FOR BY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The Claim Was for "Excelsior Preparation" for the Park Department's Use.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, in whose office a few weeks ago a warrant for $600 was drawn to pay a bill for $8, has now discovered that during the term of his predecessor a fraud was perpetrated in which the city lost $212.50.

The experts Controller Palmer has at work upon the books, in comparing the books in the Controller's office with those of the Park Department, ascertained that in June last the Controller had paid a warrant for $212.50 for "excelsior preparation" furnished, as alleged, to the Park Department. The warrant is drawn to the order of W. S. Johnson, but the officials in the Park Department allege that they do not know Mr. Johnson, nor did they ever purchase "excelsior preparation," whatever that preparation may mean.

Controller Palmer claims that the warrant was paid, as they have in their possession two-thirds of the warrant, the other third, on which appears the indorsement, having been torn off and is missing.

The receipt book containing the name of the person who received the warrant, it is also alleged, is mutilated, so that the name cannot be deciphered.

When Controller Palmer had obtained all these facts in the case he sent for ex-Controller Corwin, and on Saturday Mr. Corwin, Park Commissioner Squier, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Mudge held a conference.

Mr. Corwin said he knew nothing about the matter, but would do all in his power to assist Controller Palmer in finding who the guilty persons are.

Only last year, it was ascertained, an attempt had been made to obtain $238 from the city by means of forging the names of Commissioner George V. Brower and John M. Tompkins, the Secretary, to the vouchers necessary before the warrant could be drawn. At that time Mr. Brower was Park Commissioner.

The voucher called for the payment of $238 for stoves furnished the Park Department. Commissioner Brower, when his attention was called to the matter, pronounced the voucher a forgery.

The warrant was issued and it was held for the person to whom it was drawn, but the publicity given to the matter caused the persons interested in the forgeries to refrain from calling to get the warrant, and it was never paid. This in itself demonstrates that it was a case of fraud.

Park Commissioner Squier, in speaking about the present case, yesterday said:

"It was perpetrated in 1893, but the vouchers had been put on the files for 1894 and corresponding with the right number. It was a clean steal and very cleverly done. The attempt made last year to get $238, and which was nipped in the bud, evidently led the perpetrators to destroy the evidence in the other case. There are four entries of the voucher on the records, and they had been erased with a purple ink to give the inference that they were simply duplicates, and the erasures are so well done that the names are not legible."

Commissioner Squier could not give any information as to the party who was suspected, but the fact that the books were doctored up in the Controller's office is evidence sufficient that one of the clerks, who has since been removed by Controller Palmer, was a party to the fraud.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Derby, Conn., March 3.—James Fitzpatrick, the famous Derby hermit, was found dead in his hut this morning. He had not been seen for several days. Half a century ago he was a very prominent person, but he was disappointed in love, and for forty years he had not spoken to a woman.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 3.—The jury in the case of Barney Murray, on trial for the murder of William H. Bright on the afternoon of July 30, 1894, came into court this morning with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Elkhorn, West Va., March 3.—George Howell shot and killed Alice Gibson at Powhattan yesterday in a fit of jealousy, and then took his own life.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

EXTRAVAGANCE RUNS RIOT

Immense Appropriations by the Republican Legislature.

MORTON'S WARNING GOES UNHEEDED

A State of Things that Is Likely to Prove Very Unsatisfactory to the Voters of the Empire State.

ALBANY, March 3.—With their return to power in both branches of the Legislature and to the executive department, the old love of the Republicans for big appropriations and extravagance has returned. Both Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Gov. Morton in New-York cautioned the Legislatures of their respective States against heavy appropriations, but the caution was in vain. Consequently Gov. Morton was impelled to smash the first appropriation bill that came before him with his veto club. The victim he selected was none other than an ex-Speaker of the House; the bill one that had been recommended by his own Adjutant General.

From those who are close to headquarters the information is obtained that Gov. Morton is appalled by the flood of appropriation bills already introduced. Had he been in Albany last Winter, or had he been accurately informed as to the methods that obtained last session, he would now understand that the State's legislative notes that were then discounted are only now maturing. With that narrow-sighted policy that chipmunk politicians are given to, the legitimate expenses of Governmen last year were deliberately kept down in order that the Republican Party could go into a Gubernatorial campaign and deceive the people by a low tax rate. Every appropriation possible, big or little, that could be laid aside was planted with the promise that it would bloom this session. The pilots of the treasury ship in 1894 have discovered ere this the lamentable errors they then committed, for they could have added at least one million to the appropriations last year without affecting 100 votes on election day. Where their economy of 1894 was superficial their economy of 1895 must be absolute.

For the two months ending Thursday, Feb. 28, the total appropriations provided for in bills introduced in both branches of the Legislature aggregate $25,855,837—a startlingly large sum in view of the hard times. This extraordinary raid on the State Treasury, or series of raids, ought to stagger the average taxpayer. It is to be expected that many of these Treasury grabs will never leave the Ways and Means Committee of the House or the Finance Committee of the Senate. A few of the bills, such as the nine-million-dollar canal item and the $87,500 for the monuments to New-York State troops who fought in the battles around Chattanooga, are not to be paid in one lump, but are to be divided into equal parts, payments to be met from year to year. The new canal debt of $9,000,000 is to be met by the issue of bonds.

The Annual Supply bill is yet to be heard from, and that means $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 more; but again here the Governor can exercise his veto power.

The appropriations up to March 1 are divided as follows:

The General Appropriation bill	$9,000,000
General appropriations not included in above bill	3,568,955
For normal schools	542,350
For armories, exclusive of general National Guard appropriation	1,256,750
For canals, including $9,000,000 improvement bill	10,887,782
Total	$25,855,837
Supply bill, estimated	4,200,000
Grand total	$30,055,837

In detail the appropriations are divided among the following members and Senators, together with the county they represent:

Appropriation Bills of a General Character.

Assemblyman Rockwell, Kings, State printing establishment	$100,000
Assemblyman O'Grady, Monroe, State Industrial School, Rochester	98,000
Assemblyman Whittet, Erie, Settlement with Cayuga Indians	100,000
Assemblyman Husted, Westchester, Sing Sing Prison buildings	75,000
Assemblyman Husted, Westchester, reformatory buildings	275,653
Assemblyman Burns, Westchester, free lectures in the State	25,000
Assemblyman Bloomingdale, Albany, Capitol	1,000,000
Assemblyman Halpin, New-York, Nautical School	50,000
Assemblyman Stewart, Tompkins, State Veterinary College at Cornell	200,000
Assembly Kelsey, Livingston, epileptic colony	136,000
Assembly Schoepflin, Erie, Thomas Asylum for Indian Children	10,000
Assemblyman Schoepflin, Erie, Collins farm, Homeopathic Hospital for Insane	200,000
Assemblyman Sanger, Oneida, topographic survey	25,000
Assemblyman Glen, Seneca, text books for schools	250,000
Assemblyman Keck, Fulton and Hamilton, State survey	70,000
Assemblyman W. A. Clark, Ontario, horticultural investigation	32,000
Assemblyman W. A. Clark, Ontario, agricultural experiments	8,500
Assemblyman Gardenier, Columbia, printing of civil list	4,842
Assemblyman Wray, Kings, Chronological Table of Statutes	3,000
Assemblyman Lounsbery, Ulster, Eastern New-York Reformatory	400,000
Senator Coggeshall, Oneida, dairy knowledge	5,000
Senator Childs, Queens, investigation State roads	10,000
Senator O'Connor, Broome, Home for Veterans and Relatives	100,000
Senator Lexow, Rockland, Hudson River Hospital	167,000
Senator McMahon, New-York, monument for Gen. Steuben	25,000
Senator Coggeshall, Oneida, monument for Gen. Herkimer	3,000
Senator Raines, Ontario, monument for Gen. Slocum	25,000
Senator Mullin, Jefferson, Chattanooga battlefield	87,000
Senator Smelzer, Schuyler, fish hatchery at Cold Spring	4,000
Senator Childs, Queens, extermination of San José scale	5,000
Senator O'Connor, Broome, field service of light artillery	20,000
Assemblyman Fuller, Jefferson, fish hatchery of Jefferson County	5,000
Assemblyman Keck, Fulton and Hamilton, forestry lands	50,000
Total	$3,568,955

The General Appropriation bill, which has been reported, amounts to over $9,600,000.

For Normal Schools.

Assemblyman Lounsbery, Ulster; at New-Paltz	$70,000
Assemblman Armstrong, Monroe; at Brockport	22,350
Assemblyman Rider, Otsego; at Oneonta	50,000
Assemblyman Brownell, Broome; at Binghamton	100,000
Assemblyman Howe, Tioga; at Candor, Tioga	50,000
Assemblyman Honsinger, Clinton; at Plattsburg	75,000
Senator Childs, Queens; at Jamaica	150,000
Senator Pound, Niagara; at Genesco	25,000
Senator Coggeshall, Oneida; at Holl and Patent; no amount mentioned.	
Total	$542,350

For Armories.

Assemblyman Gardner, Montgomery; at Amsterdam	$10,500
Assemblyman Terry, Cattaraugus; at Olean	7,000
Assemblyman Wilne, Schenectady; at Schenectady	70,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer; at Herkimer	25,000
Assemblyman Gardenier, Columbia; at Hudson	40,000
Assemblyman Malby, St. Lawrence; at Ogdensburg	40,000
Assemblyman Stevenson, Washington; at Whitehall	32,000
Assemblyman Eldridge, Warren; at Glens Falls	10,000
Assemblyman Wieman, Kings; at Walton	15,000
Assemblyman Gray, Dutchess; at Poughkeepsie	7,250
Assemblyman J. H. Clark, Niagara; at Niagara	11,500
Assemblyman Armstrong, Monroe; at Rochester	100,000
Senator Parker, Albany; at Albany	16,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer; at Mohawk	25,000
Senator Parsons, Erie; at Buffalo	400,000
Senator Reynolds, Thirteenth Regiment; at Brooklyn	75,000
Senator Reynolds, Forty-seventh Regiment; at Brooklyn	350,000
Assemblyman Armstrong, Monroe; at Naval Division, Rochester	5,000
Senator O'Connor, Military Storage House; Binghamton	17,500
Total	$1,256,750

Special Appropriation Bills for Canal Purposes.

Senator Lamy, Erie—Assemblyman Clarkson, Kings—General Improvements	$9,000,000
Assemblyman Rogers, Onondaga—Culvert, Syracuse	10,000
Assemblyman Ablett, Albany—Canal bridge, Albany	4,000
Assemblyman Ablett, Albany—Canal bridge, Cohoes	4,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Canal dock, Herkimer	600
Assemblyman Stevenson, Washington—Bridge, Sandy Hill	3,500
Assemblyman Gardiner, Montgomery—Bridge, Canajoharie	16,000
Assemblyman McNaughton, Saratoga—Champlain Canal, Schuylerville	12,000
Assemblyman Chapman, Onondaga—Bridge, Syracuse	15,000
Assemblyman J. H. Clark, Niagara—Drainage, Lockport	10,000
Assemblyman J. H. Clark, Niagara—Culvert, Pendleton	2,000
Assemblyman Van Amber, Lewis—Black River, Lewis County	2,000
Assemblyman Eldridge, Warren, Feeder—Glens Falls	10,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Spillway, Herkimer	5,000
Assemblyman Terry, Cattaraugus—Bridge, Allegany	15,000
Assemblyman Chapman, Onondaga—Bridge, Syracuse	665
Assemblyman Snyder, Schuyler—Banks, Havana	5,000
Assemblyman Wilnne, Schenectady—Bridge, Schenectady	2,000
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Bridge—Buffalo	9,500
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Repairs, Buffalo	300
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Beeman Creek, Erie County	1,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Bridge, Frankfort	3,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Banks, Frankfort	5,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Bridge, Little Falls	25,000
Assemblyman J. H. Clark, Niagara—Bull Creek, Niagara	8,000
Assemblyman McNaughton, Saratoga—Bridge, Mechanicsville	3,000
Assemblyman Nixon, Chautauqua—Cleaning of Conewango Creek	30,000
Assemblyman Stevenson, Washington—Stone wall, Glens Falls Feeder	8,000
Assemblyman Stevenson, Washington—Stone wall, Fort Edward	400
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Bridge in Buffalo	40,000
Assemblyman Kern, Madison—State ditch, Madison County	40,000
Assemblyman Glen, Seneca—Work on Cayuga Lake	1,000
Assemblyman Wilcox, Cayuga—Cayuga and Seneca Lake banks	25,000
Assemblyman Wilcox, Cayuga—Owasco outlet	12,000
Assemblyman W. A. Clark, Ontario—Repairs on Cayuga and Seneca Canal	30,000
Assemblyman Hoefler, Oneida—Bridge, Utica	18,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Repairs on Chemung River	8,000
Assemblyman Kern, Madison—Creek in Madison County	8,000
Assemblyman Fuller, Jefferson—Canal works in Carthage	25,000
Assemblyman Hoefler, Oneida—Utica Canal cleaning	18,000
Assemblyman Higbie, Suffolk—Work on Peconic River	5,000
Assemblyman Braun, Erie—Bridge, Buffalo	12,000
Assemblyman Stevenson, Washington—Towpath, Washington County	10,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Bridge, Flensburg, Herkimer County	1,500
Assemblyman Stewart, Tompkins—State pier, Cayuga Lake	2,000
Assemblyman O'Grady, Monroe—Bridge, Rochester	50,000
Assemblyman Ainsworth, Oswego—Canal claims	75,000
Assemblyman E. La G. Smith, Herkimer—Draining, Ilion	5,000
Assemblyman Glen, Seneca—Improvements on locks and walls	200,000
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Culverts, Wilmort, Herkimer Co	25,000
Assemblyman J. H. Clark, Niagara—Lifting locks, Lockport, Niagra County	300,000
Assemblyman Keak, Fulton and Hamilton—Iron bridge, Long Lake, Hamilton County	20,000
Senator Stapleton, Onondaga—Cleaning Cowaselon Creek	40,000
Senator Coggeshall, Oneida—Wall, Higginsville, Oneida	2,500
Assemblyman Van Amber, Lewis—Locks on Black River Canal	75,000
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Repairing Battle Island	25,000
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Lock at Clifton Park, Saratoga County—No amount mentioned.	
Senator Parsons, Monroe—Bridge, Fairport	6,500
Senator Stapleton, Onondaga—Improving Seneca River	150,000
Senator Persons, Erie—Ditching Tonawanda Creek	20,000
Senator Parsons, Monroe—Genesee Dam	250,000
Senator Smelzer, Schuyler—Glen Creek, at Watkins	5,000
Senator Donaldson, Saratoga—Culvert at Waterford	2,000
Senator Stapleton, Onondaga—Improving Canaserago Creek	6,000
Senator Lamy, Erie—Bridge, Buffalo	12,000
Senator Stapleton, Onondaga—Bridge, Syracuse	10,000
Assemblyman Sanger, Oneida—Wall, Higginsville	2,500
Assemblyman McNaughton, Saratoga—Fort Miller Bridge, Northumberland	25,000
From unexpended balances:	
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Bridge, Liverpool	1,126
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Improving Oswego Canal	9,700
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Butternut Creek	972
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Dredging Stillwater	2,434
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—General ditching	4,376
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—General work	9,100
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Twitchell Creek Bridge	4,757
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Bridge, Rochester	7,500
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Sanitary condition general canal	5,216
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Pier, Cayuga Lake	2,000
Assemblyman Gerst, Erie—Spillway, North Branch Reservoir	2,839
Total	$10,887,782

But the most dangerous form of extravagance in which the Republicans are indulging is the junketing committees that have sprung up like mushrooms and are pirouetting over the State; one in Brooklyn investigating the strike; one in Niagara Falls looking into the electric power there, one to whitewash the alleged corruption of Syracuse, and one of Mr. Higbie's to look into the good-road subject. These raids on the State Treasury come up in the form of resolutions, and need only pass the House in which they are introduced. As a rule, they are drawn by some patriot who is looking for a soft billet and who generally mortgages the place of counsel, stenographer, or messenger in advance. An instance of the way these things are done was given Friday, when Mr. Higbie's Good-Roads Committee was announced. A newspaper man called Higbie's attention to the fact that he had failed to include the Sergeant at Arms of the House, who has been the customary officer to accompany committees that are invested with magisterial powers, his duties being such as summoning witnesses and looking after the comfort of the members. But this resolution calls for the appointment of a messenger. "And the position is already provided for," excaimed the enterprising member from Suffolk.

If the Governor maintains his determination to veto all armory and Normal School appropriations a very large hole will be shot through the list as printed.

TWO COMMISSIONS OR ONE

Bill at Albany to Combine Forestry with Fish and Game.

PRESENT EVILS MIGHT BE DOUBLED

Little Regard for the State Forests Has Been Shown in the Past—Not Enough Game Protectors.

ALBANY, March 3.—Every man who loves the woods and out-of-door sports is looking forward with keen interest to the disposition by the Legislature of the bill of Senator Donaldson (Rep., Saratoga,) which proposes to consolidate the Forest Commission with the Fisheries and Game Commission.

Any one who has watched the work of these two commissions within recent years can appreciate how this centralization of power into the hands of unworthy, incapable, or dishonest men would be abused and prostituted. It is a fact that in most of the State Commissions one or two energetic, sometimes unscrupulous, seldom patriotic, men perform all the work, carry out all the schemes, control most of the patronage and look after their individual interests instead of the State's.

During the last ten years the Forest Commission has been conspicuous for anything but the protection of the State's chief natural jewel—the forests. When not looking after the interests of the forest destroyers the Commissioners were careless, incompetent, or stupid. Appointments have been controlled by politics, often by lumbermen, seldom by merit.

Since he has been in office Controller Roberts, who, with the single exception of Townsend Cox, one time a Commissioner, has done more to protect the forests than any three commissions, has brought to the attention of the Legislature the most flagrant violations of law and exposed repeated instances of destruction to the State's timber land by trespassers, who ought to have been caught and prosecuted by the Forest Commission.

The Donaldson bill belongs to the "kissing class" of legislation. The gentleman who drafted the bill has not lost sight of his own interest, for he benefits by an increase of $500 a year in salary and captures an assistant besides.

In the hands of competent, trustworthy, and honorable men, who could not be swerved by political influence, and who would prosecute all offenders to the fullest extent of the law, such a commission of fisheries, game, and forest would amount to something and prove of benefit to the State and to every true sportsman in it. But such a commission composed of the class of people who have in the past held commissions of this character would mean a continuation of the past bad features on a larger scale.

While the Forestry Commission has in the past lost all public confidence, the present Fish and Game Commission has succeeded in doing fairly well with the meagre means at its disposal. But politics have been allowed to creep at intervals into this commission, particularly in some of the backwoods districts when the primaries were close and delegates of a certain class were necessary.

For the protection of the fish and game of the State nineteen Assistant Inspectors are appointed to act under a Chief Inspector. Necessarily, for the work and responsibility involved, this force is totally inadequate. The pay is small—only $41.66 a month—and if the protector is conscientious and interested in his work the labor involved is great. During the year ending Oct. 1, 1894, this commission obtained 468 convictions, out of 470 cases tried.

Chief Inspector Pond, in speaking on the matter of appointment of protectors, observed that the waiting list was always large, and that the selections were based upon the intelligence of the applicant and his knowledge of the woods and of game. Several of the protectors were adepts in woodcraft. He believed the force too small, however, to be effective. Some of the districts, particularly those in the Adirondacks, covered vast tracts that at this time of the year were only accessible to persons on foot and on snowshoes. Naturally, there were many violations of the law that could not be discovered, let alone prosecuted. The only recourse open to the commission in these remote parts was reliance upon persons who had heard of or seen the violations. Report was then made to the Albany office, and an Inspector was detailed to take evidence.

Within recent years the railways that have been cut through the Adirondacks have done much to prevent violations of the game law, and have been instrumental in bringing to grief many violators. Dr. Seward Webb of the Northern Adirondack issued instructions to all station agents along the line of the road, when it was first opened, to report promptly all hunting parties that went into the woods with dogs and guns out of season, and also to report the name of the consignee of all game shipped from each station out of season.

Another enthusiastic sportsman, Joel W. Burdick, General Passenger Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, has assured the State authorities that every employe of the company detected in violating the game law will be dismissed instantly.

In spite of all this co-operation, however, the authorities are aware that the law is daily violated, and that in certain remote parts of the wilderness hounding of deer is of general occurrence. Within recent weeks the incrusted snow would sustain the weight of a dog, while a deer would sink to the quarter. It is knowledge of this character that induced the commission to send special agents into the woods to protect the game and to apprehend if possible the violators.

Should the Donaldson bill become a law the Governor will appoint five Commissioners, designating one of the number to be President of the board, which is to be known as the Board of Fisheries, Game, and Forest. The President is to receive a salary of $5,000, the others $1,000 a year and necessary traveling expenses. The term of office of all is five years. The board is to appoint a Secretary at a salary of $2,500 a year, an increase of $500 a year, and an assistant secretary at $1,500 a year.

The board is to be charged with the enforcement of all laws passed for the protection of fish and game, and for the protection and preservation of the forest preserves, and shall have the care, custody, and control of the Adirondack Park.

It is to appoint thirty-five fish and game protectors, and foresters, selecting among the number one chief and two assistants; and another person to act as State oyster protector.

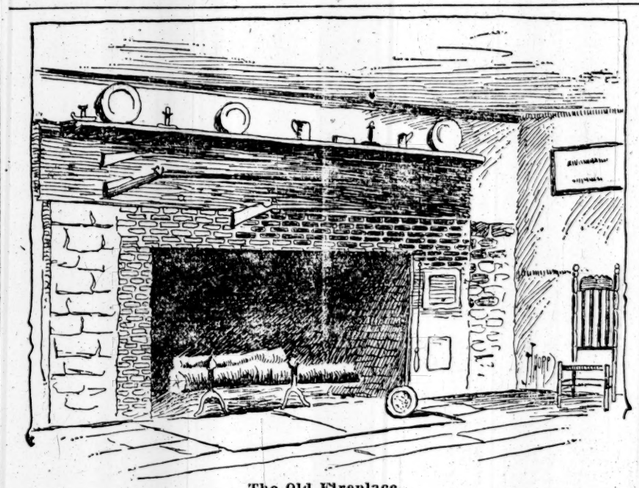
The annual salaries of these subordinates are arranged as follows: Chief protector and forester, $2,000, and $1,000 more for expenses; the two assistants, $1,500, and $450 expenses; the oyster Inspector, $1,200, and $450 expenses; the remaining protectors, $500 a year, and one half of all the fines collected.

The chief Inspector is allowed a clerk at $1,000 a year.

IT WAS BUILT IN 1684

The Home in Milford of the Late Nathan Gillette Pond.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 3.—There stands on the main street, about a mile from the centre of the historic town of Milford, a house which was built in 1684, and which was the home of Nathan Gillette Pond, the antiquarian and genealogist who died last July. The house was built by Ensign George Clark of the train band, and was the first house to be built outside of the row of logs stood on end that encircled the settlement of Milford. These logs were to keep the Indians from getting near the houses, and when Ensign Clark started to build his house five rods from the palisades he was jeered at and it was predicted that it would not stand there a year. But there it stands to-day, sound and solid as the day it was built, the big oak timbers surrounding a chimney, built of stone, 25 by 25 feet at its base and tapering to 10 feet at its top.



The Old Fireplace.
In the Old Pond House, Milford Conn.

In the south room of the house is a fireplace large enough to hold a dozen men. This room, with its long, low ceiling of oak, has eight doors, and running along the ceiling is a huge beam, called "the husband," for it supports the house. In the fireplace is the huge backlog, too heavy for two men to lift, and hanging from a hook is the flip-dog used to heat the can of delicious flip drank at Gov. Treat's wedding in 1647. At one side of the fireplace is the old Dutch oven, which is used at the present day. Over the fireplace hang seven historical flint locks, one of which is seven feet in length, and was used by one of Mr. Pond's ancestors in the Queen Anne war. Under it hangs a sword carried in the Revolutionary War.

At one side of the room hangs a little frame, inclosing an original copy of The Boston Post Boy of Monday, Feb. 6, 1744. In the front room, the parlor, is a mate to the fireplace in the south room. This is finished in much finer style. The woodwork about it is paneled in elaborate pattern, and has a cupboard at one side, the only one in the house. In this cupboard is stored a rare and beautiful individual tea set, made from Mr. Pond's design. Each piece has burnt in its surface a picture of houses and memorials in which he was so much interested.

The death of Mr. Pond will prove an irreparable loss to the Society of the Cincinnati in Connecticut. He was prominent in the movement which resulted in the revival of the society in this State after it had been dormant eighty-four years. In 1888 John Fitch of New-York, Major J. C. Kinney of Hartford, A. W. Merwin of Wilton, Gen. Dwight Morris of this city, the Rev. A. N. Lewis of New-Haven, and Mr. Pond reorganized the society. Mr. Pond was the first Vice President and Treasurer.

THREATS OF LYNCHING IN RAHWAY

Bitter Feeling Against Slone, the Murderer of Policeman Jewell—The Prisoner Held for Trial.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 3.—John Slone, the murderer of Policeman Jewell, was arraigned before Police Justice Frazee this morning. He waived examination and was committed to the county jail for trial.

"I don't want to be tried by Judge McCormick, as he has sent more innocent than guilty people to jail," said Slone to the Justice.

John Nolan and John Riley, who were arrested in the raid, will be held to testify for the people at Slone's trial.

When Slone was taken to the county jail a large crowd collected at the station. The feeling against the murderer is very bitter. Such remarks as "Hanging is too good for him" and "Let's string him up" were frequently heard.

Mr. Jewell's death was referred to from several pulpits this morning.

The police are blamed for not having been armed. Had they carried revolvers they could have shot Slone when he first fired at Sharp.

Sought Death by Laudanum.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 3.—Stephen Stephenson, thirty-five years old, of 240 Grand Street, and his wife, who have only been married ten months, quarreled this morning, and Stephenson threatened to kill himself. Mrs. Stephenson went to visit a neighbor, and when she returned her husband lay on a lounge, apparently asleep. Shortly afterward Mrs. Stephenson noticed that her husband was becoming black in the face. She summoned a physician, who discovered that Stephenson had taken laudanum. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died at 5 P. M.

HOMAGE TO BISMARCK

Celebration of the Prince's Birthday to Last Over a Week.

FLOODS FEARED IN GERMAN VALLEYS

Emperor William Receives a Sword from the Sublime Porte for Refusing to Interfere in Armenia.

BERLIN, March 3.—Arrangements for the Bismarck birthday festival are nearing completion. They show that the celebration will exceed all previous expectations. They have been planned on such an enormous scale that Dr. Schweninger has become alarmed for the Prince's health and has taken steps to spread the receptions and processions over a week or ten days. He has been aided by Herr Pflueger, the organizer of the students' demonstration and by the Hamburg admirers of the Prince.

Schweninger and Pflueger have given the United Press correspondent an outline of the programme as revised. In the forenoon of April 1 Bismarck will receive the German students, addressing them probably between 11 and 12 o'clock. In the afternoon he will welcome the delegates from the cities, among whom there will be many from other European countries and America. After dinner there will be a grand demonstraton by the voters of the Hamburg Parliamentary election district. The original intention was that a torchlight procession should follow this, but upon Dr. Schweninger's recommendation it will be held the preceding evening.

The North Schleswig delegation will go to Friedrichsruh on the 4th and the representatives of German guilds, 11,000 strong, will arrive on the 11th. The Pomeranians probably will pay their respects to the old Chancellor on Easter Monday.

The homage of the students will be the greatest feature of the festival. About a thousand of them will appear in full regalia, with swords, sashes, and some 400 banners. Some 3,000 without uniforms—the majority from schools below the university grade—will march behind the corps. All will assemble in Hamburg on the 30th. On the morning of the 1st they will take special trains for points about a mile from Friedrichsruh. They will leave the trains there and march to the castle with eight bands of music. They plan to be about half an hour on the march.

Prince Bismarck, standing on the castle terrace, will receive them and review them as they march past. Then the students will be led to their allotted places on the lawn and will cheer their host in the proper university style. Herr Pflueger will deliver the address for them. After Bismarck's speech and student songs, the young men will return to Hamburg for the commers in Sagebiel's Hall.

The students who cannot go to Friedrichsruh will have Bismarck drinking bouts in all the university towns on the same evening. At Bismarck's request the Berlin Academy of Arts will choose some day in April to send its deputation with the address conferring honorary membership on him.

A birthday banquet will be held in the Philharmonic Hall, in Berlin, by the Liedertafel, Cecilia, Melodia, Lehreverein Erkscherverein, Saengerbund, and Saengerschaft glee unions. At a date convenient to the Prince all these societies will send a deputation to Friedrichsruh.

The people of the Rhineland will have their main celebration at the national monument on the Niederwald. This monument, erected in commemoration of the union of Germany, will be to the Rhineland what Friedrichsruh is to North Germany. Special trains and Rhine steamers will convey thousands from Cologne, Strassburg, Mayence, Frankfort, and smaller cities to the foot of the hill, from which Prof. Schilling's Germania overlooks Bingen. There will be speeches, music, Rhine wine, and beer all day, and fireworks and illumination of the Rhine at night. The City of Gassel will send an address to the Prince, but instead of giving a big Bismarck banquet, as was planned at first, the Council will present 1,000 marks to the poor in the old Chancellor's name. The faithful Jeverites will send the traditional 101 plover's eggs and a palm.

Present indications are that the whole first week of April will be given up throughout Germany to honoring the old Chancellor, and that at Friedrichsruh the arrival of presents and congratulations and the reception of deputations are likely to reach over well into May.

Bismarck has requested the Styrian deputations to postpone their journey to Friedrichsruh until Easter Monday.

The only protest against the Bismarck demonstration comes from the Vorwaerts, organ of the Social Democratic Central Committee. The editor speaks of the celebration as a "festival of all fools," and ridicules the sudden Bismarck worship of the Conservatives and National Liberals. "A year ago," he remarks, "nobody friendly to the Government would have dared boast of his acquaintance with the deposed Chancellor."

The upper Rhine is still firmly icebound. Hundreds of persons crossed on the ice Wednesday near Worms and Mannheim. On the Central Rhine the ice has begun to break up, but is forming an enormous pack, at which blasters are working with powder and dynamite. The inhabitants of the low valley lands are preparing for the inevitable floods, which threaten to be more destructive than for years. In other valleys the prospect is hardly less menacing, as the heavy snowfalls were general throughout the empire.

The Empress and her staff of charitable workers have been busy for a week in warning the women's societies in all valley districts that they must prepare refuges, kitchens, and clothing for the emergency. At the Empress's instance, moreover, local officials have begun collecting flood foods and stores of cast-off clothing.

The Countess Perponcher, arrested for perjury in denying her relations with Dr. Voight, is still in jail, although 10,000 marks bail was offered for her on Friday. Dr. Voight has been arrested for perjury and conspiracy.

William Dayas, an American pianist, made his début in Linz last Tuesday. He is criticized favorably by all the newspapers.

Emperor William's refusal to interfere in behalf of Armenia seems to have won him the heartfelt gratitude of the Sublime Porte. Shakir Pasha, the Sultan's special envoy, appeared yesterday before the Emperor and the Empress at the old castle, and, in his master's name, gave the Emperor a diamond-set gold sword. To Prince Eitel Frederick and Prince Adelbert, the Emperor's second and third sons, he presented the decorations of the Osman Order. He will be entertained at a State banquet March 8.

The Emperor and the Empress will go to Castle Urville, near the French border, May 5. They will complete the consecration of the new Protestant church near the castle, and the Emperor will hunt woodcock in the Vosges.

The Bavarian Farmers' League, meeting in Regensburg, voted on Friday a general approval of Count Kahitz's schemes of State Socialism for the benefit of the land owners. They indorsed especially his motion to abolish ground rent and to establish a Government mortgage bank to which all mortgages on agricultural land shall be transferred.

The Mexican Minister entertained Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador, and M. Herbette, French Ambassador, at dinner last evening.

Great things are expected from the reopening of the Berliner Theater with "Julius Caesar," in which Barnay will play Mark Antony. An unusual performance of Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm" was given last week for charity. It was under the patronage of the Empress Frederick, and the Empress Augusta Victoria was present. The newspapers say that the play was never before given with such a strong cast. Among the actors were Bernhard Baumischer of the Vienna Burg Theater and Clara Meyer, Hedwig Niemanraabe, and W. Arndt of the Royal Theater in Berlin.

The Berlin Jockey Club has elected Prince Egou of Fuerstenburg Chairman of the Jury Committee.

FIRE IN A FIRE-PROOF STRUCTURE

Property of The New-York Weekly Destroyed in the Rhinelander Building—a Fireman Hurt.

A fire from which volumes of smoke poured forth started just before 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the fire-proof Rhinelander Building, 2, 4, and 6 Duane Street. It was on the eighth floor, occupied by Street & Smith, publishers of The New-York Weekly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the building is fire-proof, the fire was no easy one to fight, and it looked for a long time as if the damage might be very heavy. When the firemen finally conquered, at least $10,000 damage had been done.

The fire started near the rear windows on the William Street side of the building, which covers a space of fully 200 by 100 feet. It is twelve stories high, and was built a year ago of white compressed brick and stone over a wrought-iron frame.

The watchman noticed that the iron doors leading into Street & Smith's rooms on the eighth floor were hot, and he at once ran to the engine house, 12 North William Street. When the engine company arrived smoke was pouring from the building.

The fire was confined to the eighth floor. Several small presses were injured, and some paper stock, type, and ink rollers destroyed.

The hands of one of the firemen attached to Engine No. 17 were cut by falling window glass. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

M'CANN'S SINGULAR MISHAP

FOUND IN HIS CELL WITH A FRACTURED ANKLE.

He Was Arrested on Saturday as a Suspicious Character—Will Not Tell How He Sustained His Injury.

Peter McCann, twenty-two years old, of 75 Chambers Street, was arrested on Saturday night as a suspicious person, and locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station. When Doorman Goodrich went to Peter's cell yesterday morning, he discovered, to his surpise, that McCann's left ankle was fractured, and that the man could not walk. He was removed to Gouveneur Hospital, and in the afternoon was transferred to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the prison ward.

The Eldridge Street police scoured the precinct yesterday to find out how Peter sustained that broken ankle. He declined to explain the matter to Sergt. McDermott, and did not say a word about his injury until it was time for him to go to court.

Policeman James A. McMahon, who arrested McCann, said he saw him loafing at the corner of Grand and Christie Streets at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. As the policeman approacher, McCann ran away, and the bluecoat caught him after a chase of three blocks. He limped on the way to the station, but made no complaint. When seen by a reporter yesterday afternoon, Peter told a very different story about his arrest. McCann said he was in a saloon at Christie and Hester Streets after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when a policeman entered to make an excise arrest. Peter said he ran into the yard in the rear of the saloon, where he stumbled and fell. He hurt his ankle, but supposed it was merely sprained. On gaining his feet he went out through the hallway, and climbed the fire escape to the first story. He laid down on the fire escape, he said, and went to sleep. When he awoke Policeman McMahon was looking up at him.

"Do you want me?" asked McCann.

"I do," answered the policeman, according to McCann. Then the latter declares he climbed down and gave himself up. He denied doing anything wrong.

INVESTIGATED ON "A WIDOW'S" COMPLAINT

James Labinger Accused of Keeping a Gambling Resort.

James Labinger, twenty-six years old, of 142 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, was committed by Police Justice Deuel, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, in $500, to answer on the charge of maintaining a gambling house. Police Captain Haughey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station received an anonymous communication, signed "A Widow," saying that her son was spending his evenings and his wages in a gambling place at 582 Tenth Avenue. Capt. Haughey detailed special detectives to investigate. At a little before 1 o'clock yesterday they visited the place. In the front is M. Rosenthal's cigar store. A light was seen glimmering in the rear room. The detectives entered.

Stepping noiselessly to the rear room, they found four men seated around a table, each one holding five cards, while in front of each, on the table, was a little pile of money. The four were arrested, and with the cards and the money, amounting in all to $13.46, were taken to the station house.

Labinger, although he professed to be a clerk, with no more interest in the game than the others, had the keys of the place, and locked up when they went away. The others described themselves as Moritz Schwartz, thirty-four years old, a shoe dealer, of 584 Tenth Avenue; Augustus Krauss, thirty-seven years old, a music teacher, of 447 West Forty-third Street, and Gustavus Warmer, twenty-two years old, a waiter, of 418 West Forty-seventh Street. The latter had a small dog tied to the leg of his chair, which, he explained, brought him luck in the game.

The men were all arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. Labinger, as spokesman, declared that they had met for a social game; that they were not playing poker, as alleged, but casino, and that the stakes were to be a box of cigars, to be paid for with the joint winnings.

Police Justice Deuel held Labinger, but discharged his companions. The identity of the widow's son was not disclosed, if he was among the players.

Ex-Senator Parkinson Ill.

Association Hall, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was crowded yesterday at the 4 o'clock meeting for men, in anticipation of the address of ex-Senator Parkinson of Washington State. At the last moment, however, word was received that the Senator was ill and unable to appear. The Rev. Dr. McNicol of the Beekman Hill Baptist Church made an address instead.

TOPICS IN WASHINGTON

Congressmen-elect in the Capital "Learning the Ropes."

DEMAND FOR AMERICAN PRODUCTS

The Consul at Santos, Brazil, Reports that Articles Made in This Country Are Considered Superior.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The disgraceful record of the Fifty-third Congress has not operated to deter people from flocking to the galleries at the Capitol to witness the closing scenes of the session. In the last week the doorkeepers have found that in certain circumstances their positions are not sinecures, and those of them whose pay does not depend upon this duty are doubtless glad that the rush is about over.

The sightseers have not been confined to the galleries by any means. It is a matter of comment at the Capitol that dozens of members-elect of the next Congress have been watching the proceedings from the floors of both houses, and some of the outgoing Congressmen are disposed to complain because they have been obliged to extend courtesies to men who will soon occupy their places.

"It looks to me like a case of crowding the mourners," said one Representative who had spent an hour or more in introducing to his colleagues the man whom his constituents had elected to serve in his place.

It has not been charged that any of the visitors whose names will be placed on the Congressional pay-roll to-morrow have exhibited any traces of extreme modesty. One who had traveled from a Western State said, with reference to his presence in Washington, that he had come on purpose to familiarize himself with the proceedings of the body in which he expected to serve, and he could see no impropriety in making inquiries and in general trying to catch the spirit of Congressional life. Perhaps if this gentleman had been defeated, after serving twenty years, and had been called upon to introduce a "tenderfoot" as his successor, he would better appreciate the feelings of some of the retiring statesmen.

It is but justice to the majority of those who will go into retirement after to-morrow to say that they have grown philosophical since November. People who have seen Senator Carey of Wyoming chatting with Francis E. Warren, the man who will step into his shoes to-morrow, cannot but feel that in this case at least the man has risen above the politician. Carey failed to get a vote in the Wyoming Legislature, and Warren won hands down. Some say that Mr. Carey's stand for sound money was responsible for his defeat, while others point to the reputation of Mr. Warren as a "get-there" politician.

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STABBED HIMSELF TWICE

Inventor John W. McLean Taken to Bellevue as Insane.

HE WAS FOUND BEATING HIS WIFE

Police Think He Is Sane and that He Was Trying to Kill Himself When His Wife Interfered.

John W. McLean, who is said to have invented an air pump that brought him a moderate fortune, was taken to Bellevue Hospital early Saturday evening in a cab by an old friend, William Blair of 38 West Ninety-third Street, and placed in the insane pavilion for examination as to his sanity. Mr. McLean is fifty-nine years old, and occupies a rear flat on the top floor of 535 Central Park West. His wife and a son, John C. McLean, now at the point of death from pleuro-pneumonia, live with him.

The supposedly insane man was taken to the hospital privately, although the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station had been consulted. Mr. Blair went into the station house about 6 P. M. and asked if he could have McLean sent to a hospital. He said McLean was acting strangely, and his wife was afraid he would become violent.

The Sergeant told him that he could have McLean put in the pavilion at Bellevue for examination by the doctors, and offered to send to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Mr. Blair said he wanted the thing done quietly, so that no one outside of his friend's family would know of it, if possible, and the Sergeant suggested that Mr. Blair take his friend to Bellevue in a cab. As Mr. Blair was leaving, having decided upon this course, Sergt. McDermott offered to send a policeman along with him for fear McLean might make trouble. Mr. Blair, however, was positive that no policeman would be needed, and insisted upon going away alone.

In the reception office at Bellevue, Capt. McHale of the night watch, as he is obliged to do before admitting a patient, questioned Mr. Blair closely as to McLean's actions. It was through this questioning that it was learned that the afflicted inventor had stabbed himself twice in the abdomen with a hat or hairpin, and that he had made a furious attack upon his wife.

Nothing so serious as this had been told to Sergt. McDermott, and when Sergt. Cooney, who relieved McDermott at midnight, was informed of it by the reporters, he sent Detective Meehan at once to McLean's house to investigate, and afterward sent another policeman to Bellevue to arrest McLean.

Behind these occurrences there is much more which the McLean family and Mr. Blair's family are withholding, because they do not want so sensational an affair made public, and which the police are thoroughly investigating because they think McLean is not insane at all.

They believe McLean either had a quarrel with his wife, and was prevented from killing himself and her by the intervention of friends, or that crazed by business troubles and by the illness of his son, he was attempting to kill himself when his wife discovered him, and struggled to prevent it.

Mrs. McLean's left hand was badly cut, apparently by a sharp-bladed knife, and had been bandaged when the detective called after midnight.

It was reported that Miss Annie Blair, daughter of William Blair, was watching at the bedside of the younger McLean, while the trained nurse who regularly attends him was sleeping and heard Mrs. McLean scream for help, and the sounds of a scuffle in an adjoining room. Running in, she saw McLean standing over his wife, who was crouched in a corner, furiously stabbing at her with a long hat pin. The nurse, awakened by the noise, came in almost at the same time, and McLean, leaving his wife, stabbed himself in the abdomen.

When the reporter called at the McLean flat yesterday afternoon the nurse opened the door. When the subject of Saturday night's trouble was mentioned, she insisted that she saw nothing of it, and knew nothing about it. She said Mrs. McLean was not at home. She could not tell anything about Mr. McLean or his business.

At the Blair residence everybody was just as reticent. Mr. Blair and the daughter, who is said to have seen the affair, were "not at home." All the young woman who came to the door would say was that Mr. McLean and Mr. Blair were old friends.

DIAMOND CUTTER LECKEL INSANE

Overwork Unbalanced His Mind—Mrs. Lougherty Worried to Insanity.

Anton Leckel, forty years old, an expert diamond setter employed in Tiffany's, was taken in a straitjacket and strapped down in an ambulance, to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, and placed in the insane pavilion. Overwork is supposed to have made him temporarily insane.

Leckel boarded at 140 East Seventeenth Street. He has been nervous for more than a week, and a fire two doors away last Wednesday almost drove him into hysterics. He could not sleep, and drugs had no effect on him.

He startled the household yesterday forenoon by yelling: "They're after me, they're after me!" A policeman summoned an ambulance from Bellevue, and it required the united strength of three policemen, the ambulance surgeon, and the driver to put Leckel in a straitjacket. The surgeons say he will recover after a few weeks' rest. Leckel has a divorced wife in Vienna, Austria.

Mrs. Annie Lougherty, thirty-six years old, became insane in her home, 313 East Seventieth Street yesterday afternoon and was taken to Bellevue. Her husband has been out of work for some time, and there was nothing in the house yesterday for the family to eat.

The poverty and absolute want of the Loughertys had preyed upon Mrs. Lougherty's mind until yesterday afternoon, when she became so violent that her husband could not restrain her.

Wants to Go Back to Germany.

The German Von Hoefeler, who failed to hang himself Saturday and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, said yesterday that he had no recollection of having attempted to take his life. He was visited by a man during the day, who said that he and Von Hoefeler were Theosophists, and that had Von Hoefeler really tried to kill himself he must have been out of his mind, as suicide is not countenanced by the tenets of the Theosophists. Von Hoefeler says when he gets well he will go back to Germany.

Drank Poison for Whisky.

Herman Velfort of 334 Broome Street was charged in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday with attempted suicide. He drank some poison, and was removed to Gouverneur Hospital. He told Justice Burke he was intoxicated at the time, and took the poison for whisky. Justice Burke discharged him.

A Missing Mulatto Girl.

Pauline Cooper, eleven years old, a mulatto, has been missing since Saturday from her home, 202 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Her mother, Jane Cooper, said she ran away after borrowing some money in her mother's name.

Two Passengers on a Brooklyn Car, Who Refused to Pay Fare, Shot at—They Got Safely Away.

There was quite an exciting time in front of the Long Island Railroad station, Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when one of the new conductors on President Norton's cars shot twice at two passengers with whom he had had a quarrel over their fare.

It is not known whether either of the two men was struck by the flying leaden missiles.

Trolley Car No. 83 of the Fifth Avenue line was in front of the Long Island Railroad station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It was in charge of Albert W. Appleton, conductor, and Motorman Walter Vernon.

Two men jumped on the car. One was in sailor costume and the other in plain clothing. They had, they said, been transferred from the Seventh Avenue line.

The conductor demanded their fare, and the men refused to pay, saying that they had paid their fare on a Seventh Avenue car, and the conductor on that car said the Fifth Avenue car would carry them to their destination without paying another fare.

On their refusal to pay, the conductor ordered them off the car, and the men threatened to do him bodily injury, so he claims.

It was then that he drew a revolver and fired one shot at the two men. They ran to the door and jumped off, at the same time calling the conductor a "scab."

Conductor Appleton then ran to the rear platform and fired another shot at the two men, who ran in the direction of Flatbush Avenue.

Two policemen of the Sixth Avenue Precinct heard the shots. One of them rode to the end of the route, where he placed the conductor under arrest for carrying a concealed weapon.

Later the police learned that the two men had jumped on a Flatbush Avenue car, and that they told the conductor of that car that they had done up a "scab" conductor on the Fifth Avenue line.

In order to ascertain whether either of the men had been shot, the police visited all the hospitals, but were unable to learn anything more about the men.

Conductor Appleton will be arraigned before Justice Tighe in the Butler Street Court this morning.

During the strike President Norton applied to the Police Commission for permission to arm the conductors on the Atlantic Avenue line, but the application was denied.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; by a competent Protestant girl, speaking English, French, and German; three years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Savage, 426 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. 15 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small christian family; one year in the country; city reference. Alice, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid; first-class; will assist waiting or washing; best reference; no objection to the country. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country; best city reference. Call, two days, Connaughton, 242 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant woman; is a good sewer; would mind growing children; willing and obliging; city or country; good references. 205 West 20th St., Hunter's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. 153 East 31st St.; ring McGarry's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and help in laundry in private family; personal city reference. 176 West 95th St.; ring Durfee's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; good city reference; willing and obliging. McFaddan, 522 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; good sewer; first-class reference. Call, after 10, at 410 West 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant German girl; speaks French and English; as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing; good reference. 159 West 27th St., machine shop.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and wait on lady; good plain sewer; good city references; Protestant. 411 West 48th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and assist with waiting. 960 Madison Av., near 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Colored; best city references; call if desired. S. D., 119 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid; willing to assist as maid or to attend growing children. L. G., 248 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing. 402 East 53d St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By very respectable girl; good city reference. 659 2d Av., 36th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; good city reference. 142 West 52d St.; ring Barbell bell.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and fine sewing; understands dressmaking. 357 East 71st St., care of Mrs. Brazda.

Companions.

COMPANION OR TEACHER'S position wanted by a young lady graduated from a first-class seminary, in which she has had nine years' experience as a teacher; the best of references given. N. A. C., Box 160 Times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands soups, desserts, entrées, &c.; city or country; best city reference. J. B., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook in small private family; excellent baker; satisfactory reference. Call, Monday, at 721 6th Av., third floor; no cards.

COOK.—Professed; Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mr. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to secure place for cook and laundress in private family; meats, desserts, baking; no objection to small boarding house. Present employer's, 149 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a good cook to do general housework in a small family; ten years' reference from last employer; no washing. A., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and do plain washing; American family preferred. 231 East 28th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; best references; no cards. 109 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as good cook in small family; best references given; country preferred. E. M., 31 Spencer St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By colored girl as good plain cook and laundress or to do housework. J., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. T., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; understands meats, soups, and desserts; good baker; city reference. 333 West 38th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young girl, not long in country, as plain cook and laundress, or kitchenmaid; good references. 687 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook; willing and obliging; best of city reference. 149 East 57th St.

COOK.—By an American woman as first-class cook; don't object to assisting with washing; best city reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands all branches cooking; best reference from last employer; wages, $40. 351 West 36th St. Hahn.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and do plain washing; best city references. 256 East 89th St.; ring 11th bell.

COOK.—English; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking; good references. 206 East 26th St., care of janitor.

COOK.—First-class; Englishwoman; personal reference; city or country. 159 East 30th St.; Stubbs.

COOK.—As good family cook; in a small private family; good baker; soups and desserts; last employer can be seen. 38 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman; in a private family; best city reference. 419 East 52d St.; ring first-floor bell, one flight up.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands dinner and lunch duties; personal reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; all styles, German, French, and American; day or month. Morris, 217 East 59th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, at 309 West 76th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in small private family. 406 East 54th St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl, cooking, washing, and ironing. 406 East 71st St., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two reliable women; one as cook, other as chambermaid and assist with waiting; both competent; will be disengaged March 5; long city references. 10 East 50th St., present employer's; no cards.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman as first-class cook in private family; can take entire charge of kitchen; six years' personal references. F. G., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By thorough, experienced cook in all kinds of cooking; long experience; city or country; best city reference. Y. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands soups, entrées, pastries, jellies, and ices; bread and butter making; personal reference. E. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as cook; equal to chef; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; personal references. Mrs. Taylor, 113 West 33d St.

COOK.—By competent American cook; work by the day, week, or month; excellent bread, pie, biscuit baker; city or country. Address, three days, M., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out by day washing, ironing, or cleaning, or would take washing home; best city reference. 67 Columbus Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By young, sober woman, to do washing and cleaning by the day; willing and obliging; good reference. 424 3d Av., third floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; late with Donovan; ladies', misses' gowns; Spring styles of skirts; fancy waists; samples shown; day or home. Mestayer, 206 Amsterdam Av., Sherman Square.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing children's dresses. Huh, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Walking and evening theatrical dresses made reasonable, and misses' street and dancing gowns; also thorough dressmaker; by day. 1,322 Broadway, second bell, Herald Square.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker as seamstress in a private family; or would go by the week or month. M. M., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal references. D., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; original designs in fancy waists, capes; latest styles in skirts; at home or out; $3 per day. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A few more engagements by the day; best city reference. Ladds, 78 East 115th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker; thorough family seamstress; $1.25 per day; personal references. Mrs. Stamm, 211 West 13th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; take in; or will go out by the day; suits for $4 and upward. 562 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

STYLISH SUITS.—Perfect fitting, from $6 up; street, ball, party; dresses renovated; remodeled equal to new; also competent person by day. Parisian Dressmaker, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French governess or nursery governess; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; references. D., 220 West 36th St., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—French; to take entire charge of growing children; family going to Europe preferred; references. Governess, care Mrs. Haldi, 301 West 29th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION to LADY.—By a refined young German lady as governess or companion to lady; good traveler; excellent references. G. J., 444 Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By German lady; 37; Hanover; speaks French, English; fine sewer; takes full charge of one or two growing children; city, country, or traveling; references. Miss Meier, 151 West 15th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French nursery governess, to take entire charge of child, or companion; used to traveling; good packer; best references. O. A., 143 West 21st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or MAID TO GROWing Children.—By a middle-aged North German, (Hanoverian;) best references. C. D., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS and LADY'S MAID.—By refined German; fine needlewoman; excellent references. Governess, 990 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German kindergartner; good seamstress; best city reference. E. B., 1,086 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German Protestant; good seamstress; city references. Address only Hanover, 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French, German, English, and music. 223 East 69th St. Mrs. Stropp.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A lady who for ten years has had charge of gentleman's house and children desires a similar position. Address Miss H., 19 West 39th St., or call on Monday from 12 to 3.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable woman as working housekeeper; small family; city or country; experienced. A. M., 486 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a thorough waitress to change for housemaid or plain cook; fourteen years' reference. 321 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By French Swiss for general housework in small family; no English; city references. Mrs. Weber, 163 West 31st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Danish girl, (22,) five years here, as general housework; small private family. Nielsen, 346 9th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable person to do general housework; sleep home; best city reference. D. T., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By respectable young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; city or country; city reference. 422 Willis Av.; Deegan's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class Swiss young woman; capable hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; good traveler on sea or land; speaks several languages; best references. F. B., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; good seamstress and hairdresser; take charge of lady's wardrobe; willing to travel; city reference. C. P., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent maid; speaks English, French, and German; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city references. O., care of Mrs. Thramer, 104 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; $25; best city references. F. L. A., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French maid, just arrived from Paris, as maid or to attend young misses; good dressmaker; best references. Marie, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker and hairdresser; can take full charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city references. J. P., 892 3d Av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID—NURSE.—By two French girls; one as lady's maid, the other for grown children; want to travel abroad; good references; no calls. French Girls, 1 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID or COMPANION.—By refined lady; stylish hairdresser and good seamstress; references. 266 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; speaks German and English; good dressmaker; city reference. A. O., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian girl as competent lady's maid; to go to Europe. Call at present employer's, 131 East 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; excellent draper; good references. M. B., 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid to invalid lady; understands sickness; four years' personal reference. A., Box 95 N. Y. Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to take family washing home by the month or dozen; first-class shirt ironer; fine open-air drying; stationary tubs; best city references. Noonan, 303 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—I want to get a place for my laundress, who has lived with me for nearly six years; she is an excellent worker; neat, honest, and willing. Call, Monday or Tuesday, at 138 West 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; obliging; best city reference; wages, $23 to $25. N. R., Box 834 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress, in a private family; four years' reference from last employer; city or country. 422 Willis Av.; Deegan's bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Woman to go out as laundress or housecleaner four or five days in the week. 232 West 31st St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; also take in washing; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a strong Frenchwoman in a good private family; best city references. C. G., care of Mrs. Caron, 128 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good colored laundress; washing to do at home; very reasonable terms. Call, all the week, Mrs. T., 216 West 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; assist with chamberwork last of week. Present employer's, 102 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a first-class laundress; good chambermaid; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By the day or take family wash home; private family; city reference. M. W., 469 3d Av.; ring M. Ward's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By good French laundress in private family. T. D., 241 West 24th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; wages, $20; best city references. 102 West 84th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse; no objection to travel; A1 references. Celine, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; city reference. K. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French Swiss girl, to take care of children. Louise, 214 West 31st St., second bell.

NURSEMAID.—By French Protestant; competent nurse for growing children or maid for young lady; good sewer; good city references. Care of Mrs. Petit, 208 West 33d St.

NURSEMAID.—By French Protestant; experienced as nurse for baby two years up; faithful and reliable; city references. Louise, 208 West 33d St., care of Mrs. Petit.

NURSE.—By person speaking French and German as child's nurse or lady's maid; very capable; fond of children; good reference. Miss A. Meyer, care of Mrs. Thomas, Room 207 Hotel Waldorf, New-York City.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By respectable German girl; competent to care for children; willing to travel; best references; city or country. Call, 10 to 12, 19 East 37th St.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal reference; city or country. 72 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will make herself otherwise useful; excellent reference. 798 6th Av.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By young North German woman as nursemaid to lady or children; best of references; city or country. E. W., 122 East 112th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant North German American as nurse to one or two children; sewing; Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE, &c.—By German American girl as nurse or companion; plain sewer. Wallenfelt, 350 East 77th St.

NURSE.—By experienced French nurse; can take full charge of small children; four years' city references. 466 7th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or to young children; best reference. A. A., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSEMAID.—By French girl, good sewer, as nurse to grown children; good references. M. R., 241 West 24th St.

NURSEMAID.—By North German girl; experienced; for young children. 201 West 15th St., first bell.

WET NURSE.—By young married woman as wet nurse, who has lost her own new-born baby; reference required and given. Call, all week, Mrs. W. Fredericks, 402 West 31st St., third floor, front.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young Protestant girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 931 6th Av., third floor.

PARLORMAID.—Thoroughly understands waiting; can take a man's place; best city references. M. T., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French seamstress; wants few more customers by day for all kinds of sewing, dressmaking, making over like new; childrens' clothes also; best city references. A. B., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as seamstress or to do chamberwork and sewing; has never lived out; city or country. T. L., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a professional trained waitress in private family to serve dinners and lunches; by the day; city reference. M. C., 59 West 39th St., Times Agency.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city or country; city reference. C. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress, maid, nurse; understands ladies' and children's dressmaking; good references. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a seamstress, or to assist dressmaker; reference from present employer. 17 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID or NURSE.—By a young girl; city or country; reference. 207 East 39th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent, reliable; city references. E. C., Box 193 Times.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable Protestant woman; first-class laundress; best reference; go out by day or family washing home. J. P., 258 West 37th St., third floor.

WASHING.—By a woman; first-class ironer; by the day or to take home; understands all kinds of fine work; lace, silk, cotton, wool. M. C., 234 West 16th St.

WASHING.—By a woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing, or to do housework. 878 3d Av., second floor.

WASHING.—By a Swedish laundress; ladies', gents', and family washing; nice sunny yard; best of references. Mrs. Pye, 67 East 106th St.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable young woman to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; best city reference. 631 East 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED WOMAN, hospital graduate, linguist, and accustomed to travel, never seasick, desires engagement with invalid or family going to Europe; highest city references, professional and private. Address, for ten days, Experience, Box 164 Times.

A COMPETENT GIRL will give her services to a lady going to California in return for expenses; would care for children. M. X., 162 East 23d St.

CHAPERON.—By gentlewoman of middle age as chaperon to motherless children, or to take a party to Europe; understands traveling abroad, and can give best of references in Europe and in this country. M. M., 71 7th Av.

CARE of GROWING CHILDREN.—By a well-educated young Swiss girl, aged 17, to take care of growing children; good references. F. G., 341 West 30th St.

HAIRDRESSING and SHAMPOOING.—Terms moderate; at ladies' residences. T. L., 208 East 110th St.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—Prominent physicians' highest recommendations. Mrs. Lentrem, 162 West 35th St., near 7th Av.; no cards.

MASSAGE OPERATOR.—Prominent physicians' highest testimonials. La Rosa, 225 West 18th St., near 7th Av.; no cards.

MASSAGE given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties; highest testimonials. 417 East 52d St., third floor.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced or Beginner, 152 6th Av.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; salary small to begin. Miss Rosie Toher, 75 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or GOOD SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; tall, good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; good valet; best personal reference. D. H., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss in a private family; honest, sober; understands his duties; best references from last employer. L. T., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a German; age, 30; thoroughly understands his duties, including waiting; three years in present place. Present employer's, 41 East 80th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, in private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London references given; good city references. A. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; highly recommended for his capacity and sobriety; fifteen years' permanent references. L. N., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or ATTENDANT ON INvalid Gentleman.—By Englishman; long and good references; no objection to country or travel. F. P., Box 133 Times.

BUTLER.—By Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of city reference; strictly temperate. A. P., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Experienced; town or country; age 40; height 5 feet 11 inches; personal city references. English, Box 839 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, industrious, sober, willing; charge of parlor floor; city or country; good valet; best references. G. R., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Frenchman; highest recommendations for sobriety and capacity; six years' first-class city references. S. D., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class and competent cook and butler and valet; understand their duties. G. D., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; age, 30; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city or country; best city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—Where parlormaid is kept; or single-handed; understands his duties well; is a good valet; age, 28; first-class references. X. Y. Z., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; husband butler; in private family; country preferred; best references. E. S., 116 West 26th St., basement.

BUTLER—MAID.—By French couple; man butler or valet; speaks English, German; wife as maid; good dressmaker; no objection to travel. Butler, 232 West 28th St.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By man and wife; French Swiss, in private family; city or country; best city reference. Louis Rochat, 504 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man, lately landed; understands his business in all its branches; best European reference. J. P., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; age, 34; ten years' first-class references; leaving on account of family going to Europe; personal reference. John King, Box 3, 1,563 3d Av.

BUTLER.—English; 27; excellent city references; a reliable servant of neat appearance; thoroughly understands his duties; very willing; wages, $45. H. H., 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; unquestionable recommendations; willing and obliging. J. N., 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman in private family; thoroughly understands his duties; best city reference. E. L., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede as butler; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references. A. F., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man, (Belgian;) thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge of dining-room floor; best city reference. G. V., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By French couple; both understand their duties; willing to go to any town or country; first-class city reference; Philadelphia family preferred. J. M., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; age, 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous references. Vatel, 145 West 31st St.

BUTLER and VALET or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman; 20; understands his business, and will be well recommended from his last employer; first-class city references. P. O., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Understands his duties; where second man or parlormaid is kept; in private family or hotel; would go to Washington; disengaged a week through illness before that; Protestant; aged 38. John J., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly trained Englishman; recently landed; age, 25; height, 5 feet 11 inches; first-class references. G. L., 58 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; have lived together in city; thoroughly competent; English; age, 35; personal references. L. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young Swede as first-class butler; is good valet; city personal reference. B., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a Frenchman in private family; willing and obliging; good references. E. G., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LADY'S MAID.—By a French couple; husband as butler; wife as lady's maid; good references. M. G., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By French couple in private family; city or country; first-class reference. 411 4th Av., care of Mrs. Dautremont.

BUTLER.—English; good reference; age, 28; height, 5 feet 9 inches; wages, $40. G. L., 139 West 29th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class references; last employer can be seen. J. T., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—First-class, first-class reference; country or city. R. A., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-trained Englishman. H., Box 201, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; age, 36; married; thoroughly understands the business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and strictly sober; first-class references; city or country. F. W., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; takes good care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; twenty-five years' best city reference; twelve years with last employer; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; no family; first-class coachman; understands proper care and management of fine horses and carriages; best city reference from best families. James, 898 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; by a thorough, competent man; understands the care of a gentleman's establishment; a first-class rider and driver; weight, 150; height, 5 feet 7 inches; good references. 140 West 53d St.

COACHMAN, or GROOM and COACHMAN.—Single; Englishman; tall; age, 30; smart appearance, good stylish driver; strictly temperate habits; country preferred; good references. William, Box 130 Times.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young Frenchman; first-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, cattle, and carriages; city or country; generally useful. 19 West 28th St., care of Jenny.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age, 35; married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; 16 years' highest reference from two families. L. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., 489 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; over 11 years' first-class personal reference; sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; 13 years' first-class city reference; willing and obliging; country preferred. Devine, 346 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man, with unexceptionable references as to capability, to take care of a gentleman's stable; is strictly sober. D., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class Swede; single; thoroughly experienced; honest, trustworthy, and faithful in discharge of his duties; city or country. L. P., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, as reference will certify; country place preferred all year round. M. H., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; French; speaks little English; city or country; capable of giving riding lessons; first-class references. Alexander, 873 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent single man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing, and obliging; first-class references; city or country. J. W., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; reference from last employer. J. McG., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man; single; neat appearance; careful driver; city or country; good reference. G. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man (country) or as groom, city; thoroughly understands his duties; city personal reference. J. W., 118 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; highest written and personal references; last employer can be seen. F. J., 102 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business in all its branches; has best city references; sober, civil, and obliging. J. F., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a young single man as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; city references. P. S., 788 9th Av., McGuirk's bell.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Married; no family; will be found willing and respectful; city or country; good references. John 143 West 54th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Leaving on account of death in family; best city references; former employer can be seen. 292 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; Swede; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; best references, 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; Scotch; married; first-class references; city or country. J. Orr, care of Mrs. Bunas, 1,335 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, HEAD.—English; age, 30; single; thoroughly experienced grower of grapes, mushrooms, roses, and choice stove and greenhouse plants, flowers, vegetables, and fruit for Summer and Winter use; thoroughly experienced in the care of lawns and shrubberies. Owen, care of Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's private place; married; no children; competent and experienced in propagating and growing of flowering and bedding plants; first-class vegetable grower; can keep lawns and walks in first-class order; good reference. Gardener, Box 183 Times.

GARDENER, (HEAD.)—German; 34; married; twenty years' practical experience in Germany, England, and here in first-class private places; fully competent, reliable, faithful, and economical; over eight years at present place

MANY SOULS NEGLECTED

Dr. Talmage Tells of Work That the Churches Do Not Touch.

BEST WAY TO REACH OUTSIDERS

Dr. Abbott Says Salvation Had Been Accomplished by Christ Before Crucifixion.

RETRIBUTION SURE, SAYS DR. PARKHURST

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Has More to Say About the Charity Organization Society—Other Sermons.

More persons were turned away from the Academy of Music yesterday than those who gained admittance to hear the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preach. Long before the hour set for the services to commence the doors had to be closed,

As soon as the weather becomes a little more genial Dr. Talmage will hold special outdoor services for the benefit of those unable to attend the regular service by reason of lack of accommodation. No person is allowed to stand in the Academy of Music, and as soon as all the seats are occupied the doors are locked.

Dr. Talmage is much encouraged and gratified at the manner in which public interest is maintained in his sermons. Talking to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, he said: "We hope to continue Sunday afternoon services in the Academy of Music without interruption until June, or until the hot weather arrives. Then we shall take a brief vacation, and again resume the services."

"Good ground," was the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon yesterday. He took for his text Romans, xv., 20: "Lest I should build upon another man's foundation." He said:

"After, with the help of others, I had built three churches in the same city, and not feeling called upon to undertake the superhuman toil of building a fourth church, Providence seemed to point to this place as the field in which I could enlarge my work, and I feel a sense of relief amounting to exultation. Whereunto this work will grow I cannot prophesy. It is inviting and promising beyond anything I have ever touched. The churches are the grandest institutions this world ever saw, and their pastors have no superiors this side of Heaven; but there is a work which must be done outside the churches, and to that work I join myself for a while, 'Lest I build on another man's foundation.'

"The Church is a fortress, Divinely built. Now, a fortress is for defense and for drill, and for storing ammunition, but an army must sometimes be on the march far outside the fortress. In the campaign of conquering this world for Christ the time has come for an advance movement, for a 'general engagement,' for massing the troops, for an invasion of the enemies' country. Confident that the forts are well-manned by the ablest ministry that ever blest the Church, I propose, with others, for a while, to join the cavalry, and move out and on for service in the open field.

"In laying out the plan for his missionary tour, Paul, with more brain than any of his contemporaries, or predecessors, or successors, sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city mentioned for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem where the priesthood and Sanhedrim were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has a special work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The grandest life of usefulness that man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sunday-school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches.

Fishing for Converts.

"Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row, in some neighboring church, and the whole school of fish swim off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the general cause of Christ. It is only as in an army, when a regiment is transferred from one division to another, or from the Fourteenth Regiment to the Sixty-ninth Regiment. What strengthens the army is new recruits.

"The fact is, this is a big world. When in our schoolboy days we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and if I were called to give its geographical boundary, I would say it is bounded on the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. Oh! it is a great world. Since 6 o'clock this morning at least 80,000 have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached of the Gospel. In England, or in Eastern American cities, we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but out West 500 acres is a small farm, and 20,000 acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation.

"We need as Churches to stop bombarding the old iron-clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault and aim for the salvation of those who have never yet had one warm-hearted and point-blank invitation. There are Churches whose buildings might be worth $200,000 who are not averaging five new converts a year, and doing less good than many a log-cabin meeting house, with tallow candle stuck in wooden socket and a minister who has never seen a college or known the difference between Greek and Choctaw. Wicked Churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken-hearted or hardly bestead that they will not be welcomed. 'No!' says some fastidious Christian, 'I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew.' My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles they will put fifty in your pew. What are the select few to-day assembled in the Christian Churches compared with the mightier millions outside of them? At least 3,000,000 people in this cluster of seaboard cities, and not more than 200,000 in the Churches.

Many Churches Like Hospitals.

"Many of the Churches are like a hospital that should advertise that its patients must have nothing worse than toothache or 'run-arounds,' but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners, velvet-coated sinners, and sinners with a gloss on. It is as though a man had a farm of 3,000 acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor. The Church of God has bestowed its chief care on one acre and has raised splendid men and women in that small inclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, and all the islands of the sea.

"It is as though after a great battle there were left 50,000 wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The Major General comes in and says to the doctors: 'Come out here and look at the nearly 50,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance.' 'No,' say the three doctors, standing there and fanning their patients, 'we have three important cases here, and we are attending them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds, it takes all our time to keep the flies off.'

"In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes: 'Go into the world,' say, practically: 'No, I cannot go; I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies.' There are multitudes to-day who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye, and, with earnestness in the accentuation, say: 'Come!' or they would long ago have been in the kingdom.

"My friends, religion is either a sham or a tremendous reality. If it be a sham, let us cease to have anything to do with Christian association. If it be a reality, then great populations are on their way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

"In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French Encyclopedianism, and Erastinianism, and Complutenslanism, we are as impolitic and little understood as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscle and scorbutic symptoms.

"Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us know anything as we ought to know.

Time Wasted in Definitions.

"Here are hundreds of thousands of sinning, struggling, and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we go into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not, outside of the learned professions, 5,000 people in the United States who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definition:

"'Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a Judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of His universal government can best be attained, reckons that which was done by the substitute, and not on account of anything done by them, but purely upon account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins.'

"Now, what is justification? I will tell you what justification is—when a sinner believes. God lets him off. One Summer, in Connecticut, I went to a large factory, and I saw over the door written the words: 'No Admittance.' I entered, and saw over the next door, 'No Admittance.' Of course I entered. I got inside and found it a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine, and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church, 'No Admittance.' And if the stranger enter he finds practically written over the second door: 'No Admittance,' and if he goes in, over all the pew doors seems written, 'No Admittance,' while the minister stands in the pulpit hammering out his little niceties of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common sense way, and laying aside the non-essentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God-given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Churches Neglect Skeptics.

"Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a great multitude of them. They are afraid of us and our Churches, for the reason that we do not know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ, and hear with what tenderness and pathos and beauty and success Christ dealt with him: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment, and the second is like to this, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is no other commandement greater than this. And the scribe said to him: "Well, Master Thou has said the truth, for there is one God, and to love Him with all the heart, and all the understanding, and all the soul, and all the strength is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus saw that he answered discreetly, He said unto him: "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God."' So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the iron pincers of ecclesiasticism.

"You would not be so rough on that man if you knew by what process he had lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day of the week. They had religion driven into them with a trip hammer. They were surfeited with prayer meetings. They were stuffed and choked with catechisms. They were often told they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Whenever father and mother talked of religion, they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If any one thing will send a boy or girl to ruin sooner than another, that is it. If I had had such a father and mother, I fear I should have been an infidel. When I was a boy in Sunday school, at one time we had a teacher who, when we were not attentive, struck us over the head with a New Testament, and there is a way of using even the Bible so as to make it offensive.

"Others were tripped up of skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Many years ago they lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or if they did, there was no sign of oil produced; but the President of the company was a Presbyterian Elder, and the Treasurer was an Episcopal Vestryman, and one Director was a Methodist class leader, and the other Directors prominent members of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were gotten out telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. Innocent men and women who had a little money to invest, and that little their all, said: 'I don't know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church.' So they bought the stock, and perhaps received one dividend, so as to keep them still, but after a while they found that the company had reorganized, and had a different President, and different Treasurer, and different Directors.

"Other engagements, or ill-health, had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets, to resign. And all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man, looking over his old papers, comes across that certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the Presidents, and Trustees, and Directors of that oil company professed. Of course their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise.

By One, Judge Not All.

"I am told that many of the United States Army desert every year, and there are thousands of court-martials every year. Is that anything against the United States Government that swore them in? And if a soldier of Jesus Christ desert, is that anything against the Christianity which he swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the currency of a country? By a counterfeit bill? Oh, you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Saviour upon whom your hopes depend.

"Remember skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's irreligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1775. That sixty thousand people should have perished in that earthquake and in the after rising of the Tagus so stirred his sympathies that he threw up his belief in the goodness of God.

"Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed at the interrogation point. There are so many things they cannot get explained. They cannot understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet man a free agent. Neither can I. They say: 'I don't understand why a good God should let sin come into the world.' Neither do I. You say: 'Why was that child started in life with such disadvantages, while others have physical and mental equipment?' I cannot tell. They got out of church on Easter morning and say: 'That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me.' So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered away.

"The first word which most children learn to utter is, 'Papa,' or 'Mamma,' but I think the first word that I ever uttered was 'Why?' I know what it is to have a hundred midnights pour their darkness into one hour. Such men are not to be scoffed, but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in the flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scoffingly on a skeptic whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones possibly can be.

"Oh, skepticism is a dark land! There are men in this house who would give a thousand worlds if they possessed them, to get back to the placid faith of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily effective, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity.

Saved from Skepticism.

"Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic, Robert Hall a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the chariot of the Gospel they rolled it on with what momentum! If I address such men and women to-day, I throw out no scoff. I implead them by the memory of the good old days, when at their mother's knee they said: 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine at just the right time, and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands, that many years ago turned to dust, soothed away your pain, and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you felt an awful loneliness coming over your soul; by all that I beg you to come back and take the same religion. It was good enough for her. It is good enough for you.

"Nay, I have a better plea than that. I plead by all the wounds, and tears, and blood, and groans, and agonies, and death-throes of the Son of God, who approaches you this moment with torn brow, and lacerated hand, and whipped back, and saying: "Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'

"Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched, occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations like those of North America, and England, and Scotland, that is, in the colder climates, are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In Southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so warm they are not tempted to fiery liquids.

"The great Roman armies never drank anything stronger than water tinged with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to hearty stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong the Church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influence drops him, we all drop him. Of all the men who get off the track but few ever2 get on again. Near my Summer residence there is a life-saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. One Summer I saw there fifteen or twenty men who were breakfasting, after having just escaped with their lives and nothing more. Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be apt from shore to come a rescue.

Churches as Life-Saving Stations.

"The Churches of God ought to be so many life-saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters, but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us run out the lifeboats! And who will man them?

"We do not preach enough to such men; we have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us, we are laboriously trying to show the difference between sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism, while they have a thousand vipers of remorse and despair coiling around and biting their immortal spirits. The Church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men whose proclivities are all right, and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own homes. It is on the beach to help the drowning.

"Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help He will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary, God would come down from the sky, followed by all the artillery of heaven and a million angels with drawn swords. Get one hundred such redeemed men in each of your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic. No formal prayers then. No heartless singing then. No cold conventionalisms then.

Work Among Destitute Children.

"Furthermore, the destitute children of the streets offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uncared-for children are in the majority in most of our cities. Their condition was well illustrated by what a boy in this city said when he was found under a cart gnawing a bone, and some one said to him, 'Where do you live?' and he answered, 'Don't live nowhere, Sir!' Seventy thousand of the children of New-York City can neither read nor write. When they grow up, if unreformed, they will curse our children and they will govern your children.

"The Whisky Ring will hatch out other whisky rings, and grogshops will kill with their horrid stench public sobriety, unless the Church of God rises up with outstretched arms and inflowing tide of dying population in her bosom. Public schools cannot do it. Art galleries cannot do it. Blackwell's Island cannot do it. Almshouses cannot do it. The New-York Tombs cannot do it. Sing Sing cannot do it. People of God, wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it. Get somewhere, somehow, to work.

"The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I don't care how you mount your war charger, if you only get into this battle for God, and get there soon, right stirrup, or left stirrup, or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation?

"You have heard of what was called the 'Thundering Legion.' It was in 179, a part of the Roman Army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that you could be so mighty in prayer and work that you would become a thundering legion, before which the forces of sin might be routed, and the gates of hell made to tremble.

"All aboard, now, on the Gospel ship! If you cannot be a Captain or a First Mate, be a stoker, or a deckhand, or ready at command to climb the ratlines. Heave away now, lads! Shake out the reefs in the foretopsail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus aboard will assure our safety! Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward! Jesus on the shining shore will welcome us into harbor. 'And so it came to pass that they all escaped safe to land.'"

SAVED BY THE LOVE OF CHRIST.

It Was Not the Crucifixion, Dr. Abbott Says, That Secured Man's Redemption.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott told his hearers yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, that it was Christ's love and not His crucifixion that saved the world. The sermon was one especially pertinent to communion Sunday.

Before the discourse Dr. Abbott urgently requested the members of the church to turn out next Wednesday in force at the City Hall, to take part in the protest against a proposed saloon at Liberty and High Streets. He pointed out the disgrace of blocking the chief entrance to Brooklyn with a saloon.

Dr. Abbott's text was the sixteenth verse of the third chapter of the First Epistle General of John: "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren."

"The laws of nature and the laws of grace," said the preacher, "are not materially different. They come from the same lawgiver. They have the same fundamental quality. The laws of nature are parables of the laws of grace, and the realities of one may be traced in the shadow of the other.

"All life depends on this—that some one is willing to lay down his life for another. This is the inexorable law of progress and of the continuation of life. The tree produces leaves, then blossoms, then buds, then fruit. This it does that it may spread its seeds on the wings of the wind or have them taken by birds and planted in other soil, there to spring up into other trees. After the tree has given this consummation of its life its year's work is over, and it goes to sleep. The annual dies. The perennial resumes its functions next year. All animate life goes on under the same law.

God does not drop birds full-fledged into the world. The mother bird and father bird brood the egg, and rear the young bird until it is able to take care of itself. The bird is the result of the tender care of its parents. Its father and mother have given their lives for it.

"The human mother hazards her life that she may give another child to the world. She lives for it. For it the father works, for it the mother prays, and lays down her life.

"One life laid down for another life! It is only thus that life can go on. We talk of growth, but growth depends, after all, on this—the giving of one life to another. The child grows older, we say. How? Because a hundred lives all over the world are gathering food and thinking for it. If the teacher does not care for the interests of her pupils, if she is not anxious to have them learn, she performs her work in a purely perfunctory manner.

"The intellectual life of man develops and grows by this—that one who has intelligence gives it to others. Put a fence around a tribe of Indians and keep them there, isolated from the world. At the end of 100 years they will be in the same condition. Introduce among the tribe fire water, selfishness, and other evils of civilization, and they will become more barbarous and degraded. Not until a Pratt dies for the Indians does their real growth begin. He who says the only good Indian is a dead Indian does not understand that life goes by transmission.

"There is no hope for the lower race except a higher race transmits its life thereto. This is the principle underlying all missionary service. If a missionary goes into the field in a perfunctory way, for his salary, or through pride or egotism, he might better stay at home. Only when a missionary goes prepared to lay down his life does he succeed.

"The great trouble with some of our philanthrophy is that we are studying how to save the masses by sitting home at our slippered ease.

"The Bible states a generic truth. Inspiring all nature, all mankind, is the Father, who is the great lifegiver, laying down His life for all.

"We follow up a stream to its source, and find the springs among the hills. These, you say, fed it. But where did the springs come from? You look up to the blue clouds which go sailing by in the sky. They furnished the springs with water. God made the clouds.

"Love is giving life to another. Love is not caress. That is only the expression of love. No mother loves her child unless she gives her life to her child. No patriot loves his country unless he gives his life to it.

"To lay down one's life for another, that is love. To lay down one's life for one's self, that is selfishness.

"To lay down one's life for another is not to die for another. That is very clear. Ought we all to die for the brethren? That is not taught. To live for another may bring with it dying for another, but does not necessarily mean it. Two soldiers go to the war together. They fight side by side. One is shot and killed. The other survives the conflict and returns home. Now, one of these soldiers lays down his life for his country as much as the other. To lay down one's life means only being willing to die. The soldier who is always trying to avoid danger and studying how to save his life is not laying down his life for his country.

"This is what Paul meant when he said we are to die for Christ. We are to settle in our own minds the fixed belief that our life is not our own, but is given over to Christ and Christianity. Then, if death comes, very well. We may or may not die.

"The value of Christ was not in His crucifixion. It was not by His death that He saved the world. I know, however, that this sentence will be picked out of my sermon when it is given to the world, and I will be misinterpreted. I mean what I say. It was not by His death that Christ saved the world, but by laying down His life for the world. Passion Week began when He was baptized.

"From the beginning to the end Christ's life was laid down for humanity. His life was laid down long before He was crucified. It was laid down when He knew the plot of Judas for His destruction, and refused to flee. It was laid down then as truly as when, in the Court of Pilate, He said: 'I am King.' Through all ages this is the spirit and the principle of the everlasting Father.

"Laying down one's life does not necessarily mean pain and suffering. One mother has all healthy children, and passes her life in happiness and comfort. Another mother has sickly children, and her life is a constant burden. But the one mother lays down her life for her children as truly as the other.

"But you cannot lay down your life for one in suffering without suffering with him; or for one in sin without suffering the shame of the sin in him.

"There may be a love without pain; you cannot be a savior without pain. Nevertheless it was by His laying down His life for us He saved the world, and not by His suffering or crucifixion. Let us suppose Christ's religion and mission had spread and borne fruit everywhere in His life. Let us suppose there had been so Nero, no persecution.

"What then? Would the world not have been saved? Christ's death and crucifixion were not a part of the decree of God. He did not appoint them. God did not drive the cruel nails in the cross. The crucifixion was rendered necessary by the fear and hate of men. By wicked hands was He taken, crucified, and slain.

"When you stand before these emblems before the altar to-day, do not think the Father crucified Him. It was the hate, the anger, ambition, and sin of humanity that crucified Him.

"If the world had been willing to take Him and follow, the world might have been saved without a drop of blood or a throb of anguish. All this was useless save as sin needed a sacrifice. It was not the spear thrust that made Christ the Saviour It was the spear thrust that proved Him to be the Saviour. It was His love that saved the world. Sin is not necessary to the world's salvation. It was sin that crucified Christ.

"It is not enough that we have a great teacher to tell us how to walk. We must have a lifegiver, who will lay down his life for us, and his love must be so great that nothing will be counted in the balance against it. But it is the love that saves, and the blood saves because it is life and blood poured out into the hearts that need it.

"Christ is the door through which the Divine life enters out into the world. He lays down His life for us, and we are to lay down our lives for one another.

"This is the simple lesson of this communion Sunday."

NO TICKETS FOR DR. WILSON.

Again He Takes for His Topic the Charity Organization Society.

"More About Organized Charities" was the prelude of the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson's sermon in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. He first read the following letter to the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society:

New-York, Feb. 23, 1895.

Mr. Charles D. Kellogg:

Dear Sir: In your tract "How to Help Homeless People," sent in to me recently by yourself, I find this information: "Tickets referring homeless men and women to the Department of Public Charities and Correction can be procured with this pamphlet, of the following societies: * * * Charity Organization Society." I, therefore, write to request 100 of these tickets and 100 of the "blue tickets," and would also like to distribute 2,000 of the tract, "How to Help Homeless People," which I will take pleasure in doing if you will accommodate me with them. I will frankly say, however, that I do not expect the same result which was possibly in the thought of the author.

I further beg leave to make application to you for the latest report of your society, issued by you, which contains an account of all the eleemosynary institutions of the city. I have never received one in the three years of my residence in this city. Would it be possible to procure a file of the confidential communications monthly sent out, cautionary concerning probable fraud? Yours, sincerely, JOHN A. B. WILSON.

"Not a word was heard from this letter," said Dr. Wilson, "until it was published on March 1, when, on the same date, I received a letter in reply marked 'personal, and not for publication.' But I shall take the liberty of saying that the request for 'blue tickets' was refused, because of a supposition that I would not use them in the cordial spirit of co-operation. My appeal for the confidential bulletin, which I have received, as well as the blue tickets, ever since I have been in the city, was also refused on the grounds of my recent utterances about the society.

"Think of it! Because I have dared question the infallibility of this gentleman, therefore the 'helpful things' accorded to every clergyman in this city are to be denied me. Know all men by these presents, that only those who agree to swallow whole the Charity Organization Society can hope to have any assistance for any purpose from it. I say now to Mr. Kellogg, I will receive from him no such communications as are personal and not for publication! It is utterly puerile of him to take such a position in order to discourage criticism and investigation of his critical and investigating society.

Perhaps, if the society were the sole inhabitant of an island on which some shipwrecked sailors were washed, those unfortunate marienrs would have to produce church testimonials of extreme excellence before the society would furnish them with dry clothes.

"I was invited to an interview with one who had much personal experience as matron in one of the working rooms for unskilled women, established by the society. This is the story which she signed in her own hand:

"'The workrooms have not turned out as they expected. The class of women they have looked for have not come, and yet they have expected those who did come to submit to the treatment they had prepared for those whom they expected—i. e., the worthless tramp class. Instead of tramps, respectable, clean, nice women have come, who have been struggling to keep their families together and drive the wolf from the door.

"'The place is provided with a fumigator in the basement and a single bathtub. The average of women coming is twenty per day. These are expected to bathe each day in this bathtub and have their clothing all fumigated. The rule of the committee is that every woman must submit to this process every day. I insisted that 'every' should be taken out of the rule and I be allowed to exercise my own discretion.

"'This request was refused and I was informed that every one must either have a bath or be so reported any how. A lady came on that bitter cold Saturday, Feb. 16. She asked the seventeen women at work how many of them were going home to cold rooms without fire. Eight of them reported themselves as without fuel. She gave each of them $1 with which to buy coal. I, the matron, was severely reprimanded for allowing the lady to give them money. That lady was the wife of a well-known banker."

"I have all the names and addresses of these people in my possession. I believe I can get hundreds more such. Yet in editorial type this week I have been told I don't know what I am talking about!

"I have heard of prisoners being treated this way, and of numerous sailors and soldiers, but few innocent unhappy women—never! Can you not imagine how that scornful treatment rankled in their poor souls?"

The Charity Organization Society.

From The Christian Advocate of Feb. 28—the Official Organ of the Rev. Mr. Wilson's Church.

Having been familiar with the condition of the charities of this city prior to the organization of this society, attended the conferences which led to its establishment, and followed its career since; having found it of the greatest advantage in ascertaining worthy objects of charity, and in every case of condemnation of applicants as unworthy, where our attention was particularly interested, that the society was abundantly vindicated in its conclusions; we believe it to be worthy of undiminished and increased public confidence.

There are those, we presume, who would rather distribute $40,000 to the tramps on the street for immediate relief; others who cannot comprehend the value of organization; and still others who can hardly approve anything different from their own methods, which methods are oftener the result of impulse than of judgment. These cannot comprehend such an institution, which, while it spends a certain amount of money and does not directly relieve anybody, by its rational methods, its carefully ascertained and distributed information, enables benevolent and conscientious persons to distribute hundreds of thousands of dollars without being imposed upon by the unworthy. Nearly all the mission churches in the city use the society constantly, and with the most beneficial results. Lovers of notoriety, who neither comprehend its purposes, understand its methods, know its history, nor are acquainted with the character of its managers and Superintendent, may derive some temporary advantage from making brutal attacks upon it; but the only thing for the society to do is to proceed as usual. "Wisdom is justified of her children," and those that know its worth will be no more affected by ignorant or extravagant assaults than are the pyramids by the winds that sweep over the desert.

NO ESCAPE FROM RETRIBUTION.

Dr. Parkhurst Tells of Sin—Sees an Encouraging Change.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst told his congregation yesterday morning that he had lately detected a change of religious temperament among them. He said he was very much pleased to observe that such was the case. The doctor did not say anything about the extent of the change, nor did he dwell long on the subject.

He took for his text The Acts; xxiv., 25: "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, 'Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.'"

"Preachers," Dr. Parkhurst said, "are susceptible to changes. While we teach doctrines along straight lines and always endeavor to be consistent, still there are times when there are changes in the mood of preaching. We speak of atmospheric changes, and the Apostle referred to them when he referred to the action of the wind, sometimes apparently without reason. As there are meteorological changes, so there are changes in spiritual things. There are changes in a congregation.

"There has been recently going on a spiritual change in this congregation. I have not failed to notice it, and, as it is a most desirable kind of a change, it is to be welcomed. There has been a quickening of moral perception, an earnestness to learn the truth, a reaching out for the word of God, and a sincere desire to digest its meaning. I have felt encouraged. I may say that this spiritual change has afforded me a great deal of encouragement."

The doctor said the power of God's word was not in the man who preached it, but in the heart of the listener, who drank it in and had his conscience awakened by it. He said that no amount of worldliness would act as a buffer between God and the heart. A pleasing example of how the word of God was recognized by all bodies of men was afforded at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last week, he continued. The objects of the Chamber were material, and were concerned with temporal affairs, and yet at the meeting, when the members were told that the great movement now in progress was not only a moral one, but a religious one, the statement was received with bowed heads, and there was no question raised, and the truth spoken was quickly recognized.

Then the doctor took to task those who, in their desire for wealth, overlook the spiritual ends to be obtained, and said that when one was filled with the accursed magnetism of greed and saturated with mercenary desires, retribution would surely follow. He declared that the intellect could be persuaded that righteousness was only a refined name for utilitarianism, but that the conscience could not be misled. The conscience looked forward, and knew that retribution followed close on the heels of sin.

Sometimes a man in robust health affected to not let his conscience trouble him, but when the man lay on his sickbed and looked into the face of his physician, and realized that death would probably come before another day had passed, the man was generally penitent. He said that he had never witnessed such physical anguish as the mental anguish of those on the brink of death that yearned for the consolation of the Saviour, and would have given everything to have lived a good life. Sin and retribution were tied together just as much now as in the old days, when those who sinned suffered retribution.

Dr. Parkhurst criticised those who found only verses of forgiveness in the Bible, saying that they should look for the passages that told of the retribution that came after wrongdoing. He said that some might think he was presenting his convictions in a harsh, old-fashioned way, but he was simply telling the truth, that no man was safer from retribution to-day than if he had lived in Scriptural times. The wages of sin is death, declared the doctor with much emphasis, and death to the sinner who had not been penitent was the portal to retribution. He said the penitent members of his congregation wanted God's forgiveness, and if they were truly penitent, it would be accorded to them,

THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

Bishop Potter Defines It at Vicar Steen's Anniversary Celebration.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of the service of the Rev. John F. Steen as Vicar of the Ascension Memorial Church was celebrated in the chapel yesterday. There was morning prayer at 9 A. M., holy communion at 9:30, and at 11 confirmation and the anniversary sermon by Bishop Potter. A class of forty were confirmed, a number of them being persons of mature years. Archdeacon Brown of Ohio and the Rev. Mr. Perkins of this city, as well as Mr. Steen, took part in the 11 o'clock service.

Bishop Potter took for his text the closing verses of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Psalm, beginning, "Please be within these walls," and he discussed the essential characteristics of a Christian Church.

"Some people tell us," he said, "that if you take the Church out of modern society, all that is really valuable in the Christian religion would survive. One might as well say that, without the family and home, society would not return to barbarism or that the State could exist without law and order. To eliminate the Church would be to reduce the moral and spiritual nature of man to starvation.

"The Church exists to say to men: 'There is a truth to be believed, and here it is.' Its doctrines are not mere sentimentalism, but history incarnated in hope and prayer. There is such a thing as the majesty of God—to acknowledge that and to express the soul's instinct of devotion is the object of the Church.

"Besides the mere selfish instinct, too, there is the unselfish instinct. There is no man so deeply buried in business, no woman so frivolous, but whose heart at times acknowledges that it is sweeter and better to serve others than to secure gain or pleasure for self. It is the function of the Church to afford an opportunity for good works."

The Bishop went on to specify the general divisions of Church work. "To be successful," he said, "a Church must be a teaching Church, or worshipping Church, and a working Church. There is a tendency abroad to cavil against any special form of worship. To be consistent in this argument, one should believe in a love which would not indulge in any demonstrations of affection, in friendship without the pressure of the hand, and in patriotism without a flag; in fact, one would have to banish all forms of art. Shall we live in a world of sense all the week long, and only starve our senses when we try to worship God?

"The true Church should not only call upon men to serve God, but point out channels in which the Christian may do service. To seek out those who most need aid and comfort, to despair at no wretchedness, to hesitate at no discouragement—that is to translate Christianity into common life. There are those who will say: 'I don't understand your creed; I know nothing of theology, but if their care for the stranger, the needy, and the outcast, their thoughtful friendliness—if this is the religion of Jesus Christ, I want to know more of it, and to come closer to it.'"

In closing his discourse the Bishop referred to the anniversary of Mr. Steen's vicarate, and commended the work of the church under him. "In the face of discouraging conditions," said the Bishop, "this church has prospered. It has taught men that they should not only believe in God, but that they should also worship and serve Him. And the work done without these walls has taught men that love of God in the human heart means love of man as well."

The Bishop also congratulated the vicar and his flock upon their contemplated removal to more spacious quarters. The old building of the Bloomingdale Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forty-third Street, just east of Eighth Avenue, has already been purchased, and it is thought that the congregation will be able to move before next Fall. The church is practically independent, although technically it is still simply a mission of Ascension Church. The entrance to the chapel is at 330 West Forty-third Street, and it bears little of the appearance of a church from the street. The chapel, in fact, occupies the back yards of several small tenement houses, which, thirty years ago, were regarded as "model" tenements. The chapel was built just about thirty years ago, and the rents from the tenements were used to defray the expenses of the mission.

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters Says There Will Be No Fence Around Its Creed.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church yesterday morning on "The Church of the Future," His sermon was, in part, as follows:

"The Church of the future will have a creed. There must be creeds as long as there are believers. But the creeds of today are too inclusive of detail in doctrinal and Scriptural interpretation, and too exacting and arbitrary in their terminology. Our creeds need to be revised, abbreviated, and simplified so that men can give unqualified assent to them.

"The changes through which theological science has been passing have been changes rather of spirit than of substance, of form more than of fact. The essential truths of Christianity remain.

"The creed of the future will not be a fence over which men must climb to get into the communion of the Church. The Apostles had no creed. Christ had—'Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that heareth My word and believeth in Him that sent Me hath evelasting life.' There is the first article—belief in God. Again: 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth in Me hath everlasting life.' There is the second article—belief in Christ. The creed left behind by our Lord Himself is simple: Belief in God, the Father, and in Jesus Christ, His Son.

"The Church of the future will be denominational. Of course, there will be an absence of mean sectarianisms. There are more sects to-day than ever, but sectarianism is on the decline. Decided differences separated the Apostles, not only in character, but in their way of looking at the truth. The different Churches are willing to unite, provided the other Churches will come and unite with them on their basis. There will be organic union of all the Churches, uniformity in faith and form of worship, when you go back to the dark ages and let one man do the thinking for all. Denominations, watching each other, jealous of each other, anxious to justify their own existence, have discovered truth, and have proved the tremendous stimulus of our active Christianity.

"Let us have no bitterness because another's creed differs from ours, and let us remember that the marked varieties of men on the outside of the Church demand those varieties which God permits on the inside. In the present arrangement

YALE'S NEW LAW BUILDING

School to Take Possession at the Spring Term Opening.

LECTURES FIXED FOR NEXT YEAR

Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New-York to Deliver the Lyman Beecher Course—Doings of the College Men and Clubs.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Beginning with the Spring term, April 11, the Yale Law School will go into the new building, in Elm Street. Up to the present time the Law School has been in the New-Haven County court building for a number of years. The new building is less than a stone's throw from Battell Chapel, at Elm and College Streets, and is hardly 200 feet distant from the Yale Divinity School.

The new structure contains on the basement floor a lavatory, a large room fitted up with about 200 lockers for the use of the students, and a lounging room. The rooms are well lighted and about 12 feet high. On the first story there are offices for the Dean and other members of the Faculty and two large recitation rooms. Above these are two more big recitation rooms and other apartments for officers and quiz clubs. The third story will contain the library and a large study room, with tables accommodating about 100 students.

This building, when the structure is finished, will be the rear portion. The completed plan calls for a building in front, in which there will be a lecture room on the first floor. Over this is to be another large lecture room, occupying the entire front of the building, accommodating between 500 and 600. On the story above there will be a study, with seats and tables for about 150 students. The rear building will furnish what is needed at present for the most pressing wants of the school.

The following Yale graduates are pursuing courses at the New-York Law School and at Columbia: New-York Law School—Senior Class—Henry C. Allen, '93; Anson Baldwin, '93, S.; Henry C. Beadleston, '93; Morris H. Beall, '93, S.; Harry H. Bottome, '93; Frank H. Button, '93; Howard J. Fish, '93, S.; Edward E. Gates, '91, S.; A. L. Greer, '93; Clarence C. Harmstead, '93; Edward N. Loomis, '91; Arthur Lovell, '92; Frank J. Price, '92; Samuel Scoville, '93; Noah H. Swain, '93; William B. Thompson, '93, S.; Edward Van Ingen, '91, S.; A. Hamilton Wallis, '93; Wilbur S. Wright, '93; F. W. Yates, '93. Junior Class—Alexis P. Bartlett, '94; Walter P. Bliss, '92; J. Crosby Brown, '94; Paul A. Brown, '94; Ferdinand S. Crosley, '94; Harry P. Disbecker, '94, S.; Edward J. Garvan, '94; James A. Hawes, '94; Edward H. McCray, '94; Hall T. McCullough, '94; Winthrop McKim, '94; Leonard B. Smith, '94; William E. Stewart, Jr., '94; Leland S. Stillman, '94; Andrew S. Taylor, '94; William E. Thoms, '94.

Columbia College Law School—John H. Hammond, '92, S.; Harry S. Bandler, '94; Thomas I. Chatfield, '93; George B. Case, '94; Frederick Dwight, '94; Henry L. Eno, '94; Meredith Hare, '94; Edwin O. Holter, '94; Lloyd Howell, '94; Frank L. Polk, '94; Frederick N. Sinks, '94, S.; George F. Van Slyck, '94; James D. Williams, '94; Henry Burr Barnes, Jr., '93.

In the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons are Burr R. Abbe, Jr., '89; Thomas S. Arbuthnot, '94; Harry L. Bixby, '93, William L. Bradley, '91; Oliver H. Bronson, '92; George M. Creevey, '93; Hughes Dayton, '94, S.; Francis O. Dorsey, '93; Joseph O. Dyer, '86, S.; George H. Fox, '94; Nathan W. Green, '94; Theodore S. Hart, '91; Harold E. Hewlett, '94, S.; Sherwood B. Ives, '93; Theodore C. Janeway, '92, S.; Homer T. Joy, '93; Adrian Van S. Lambert, '93; William J. Lamson, '93; Sidney L. Lasell, '92; Burton J. Lee, '94, S.; Frank S. Meara, '90; Guy B. Miller, '94; Henry P. Moseley, '94; Joseph Roby, '93; Forrest Shepherd, '92; Letchworth Smith, '94; John B. Solley, Jr., '94; James G. Stokes, '92, S.; Carlyle E. Sutphen, Jr., '93; William S. Terriberry, '93; Ralph Tousey, '94; Robert S. Tracy, '93; Henry G. Webster, '92; Stewart Webster, '92; Charles M. Williams, '92, S.; Vincent J. Youmans, '92, S.

Columbia School of Mines—Harold W. Buck, '94, S.; Edward V. Cox, '94, S.; Edwin H. Thomes, '94, S.; Jerome A. C. Morse, '94, S. School of Political Science—John F. Cromwell, '93; Hamilton Holt, '94; James B. Reynolds, '84. School of Philosophy—Isaac W. Riley, '92; Henry H. Tweedy, '91.

The Faculty of the Yale Divinity School has decided upon the special lecturers for next year as follows: The Rev. Henry Van Dyke D. D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New-York City, to deliver the Lyman Beecher course; the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, in Boston; John F. Genung, Ph. D., Professor of Rhetoric at Amherst, and Prof. John C. Griggs, Ph. D., of the Metropolitan College of Music, New-York City, to give special courses. Ten lectures in all will be given, at intervals of three weeks, throughout the year. The Faculty has appointed President William J. Tucker, LL. D., of Dartmouth College, to deliver an address on the evening of May 12, the Sunday immediately preceding the Divinity School anniversary.

The Yale Whist Club, having been challenged by the Harvard Whist Club to a duplicate whist match, a committee has been appointed to make all arrangements on behalf of the Yale club. Each club will be represented by three couples, and the match will probably take place early in May, either in Cambridge or New-Haven, as the Yale men elect. To aid in picking out a team the committee has determined to hold a tournament, open to all members of the university. In case of matches decided by three points or less, the committee reserves the right to have the match played over. The committee consists of the following: E. W. Hobart, '95; Josiah H. Peck, '95, and James Frank, '96.

The wife of Prof. Andrew W. Phillips of Yale University was buried Monday. President Dwight offered prayer at the residence, and the burial service was conducted at St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. William A. Beardsley officiating. The burial was in Cheshire. Mrs. Phillips was the daughter of the late Rev. Peter G. Clarke and Lucretia (Hitchcock) Clarke. Her father was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and Chaplain in the United States Navy. He was a direct descendant of the Rev. Josiah Sherman, a brother of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her mother was a descendant, on her father's side, of John Beach, who emigrated from England between 1620 and 1660, and a descendant on her mother's side of Francis Lewis, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her brother, the late Rev. William H. Clarke, was a prominent Episcopal clergyman in the South, being rector of St. Paul's Church of Augusta, Ga., from 1868 to 1877, the time of his death. He was elected Bishop of Africa in 1875, which election he declined. Mrs. Phillips was married in 1867 at her brother's home, in Augusta. She had been in failing health for several years.

About twenty-five specimens of plants and shells, which were gathered in foreign countries, have been received by the Peabody Museum. Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale has also presented some rare fossils. A small collection of fossil shells has been received from Darling K. Gregor of Fulton, Mo., and a similar collection of fossils has been sent from Newry, Penn., by J. M. Bement. A number of interesting specimens of fossil oysters from Montana has also been presented by Prof. L. V. Pirsson of Yale.

Yale has been having a number of elections during the last week in what might be called her journalistic department. The new editorial board of The Yale News will be as follows: Senior Board—H. P. Judson, '96, of Chicago; W. H. Allen, '96, S., of San Francisco; F. E. Howard, '96, of Hartford; W. S. Miller, '96, of Chicago; J. B. Neale, '96, of Kittanning, Penn.; A. P. Stokes, Jr., '96, of New-York; N. W. Smith, '96, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; F. E. Weyerhaeuser, '96, of St. Paul; W. F. Forepaugh, '96, S., of St. Paul.

Associate Board—G. P. Day, '97, of New-York; R. C. Gilmore, '97, of Rutland, Vt.; R. S. Hinks, '97, of Bridgeport, Conn.; F. C. Yeomans, '97, of New-York; F. W. Pyle, '97, of Bridgeport; A. B. Kerr, '97, of Washington; D. E. Peck, '98, of Hudson, N. Y.; John Jay, '98, of New-York; J. S. Mason, '98, of Chicago; Chairman of The News, A. P. Stokes, Jr.; Business Manager, J. B. Neale.

It took two elections to settle the question of who should be the editors of The Yale Literary Magazine. The first night there was a tie, and a meeting had to be held the following night to determine the election. The result finally as follows: M. Griggs, G. H. Nettleton, E. S. Oviatt, P. C. Peck, and C. W. Wells.

The Senior Board of The Yale Courant for the ensuing years will consist of the following: L. L. Barstow, H. S. Johnston, H. A. Loomis, W. A. McFadden, G. C. Hollister, and E. J. McJ. Richmond; Chairman—H. A. Loomis; Financial Editor—G. C. Hollister.

Burton J. Hendrick, '95, and Lloyd W. Smith, '95, have been awarded the right to edit and publish The Yale Banner for 1895-6.

AMONG THE PRINCETON STUDENTS

Opening of the New Tiger Inn Clubhouse—Election of Society Officers.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—The opening of the new Tiger Inn Clubhouse the past week marks another addition to the list of elegant social clubhouses devoted to the use and enjoyment of Princeton students. In the afternoon, from 4 to 7, the house was open for a reception, to which all upper classmen were invited, and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the new building. The Reception Committee was composed of President and Mrs. Patton, Prof. and Mrs. Magie, Prof. and Mrs. Bliss Perry, Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bayard Henry, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, and Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. The house was profusely decorated with flowers and potted plants, and presented a very beautiful appearance. The reception was followed in the evening by a dance for the club members only.

The clubhouse is designed in the timbered style of the fifteenth century, and modeled especially after an old inn in Chelsea. It contains all the modern conveniences, and is thoroughly fitted throughout. The building is situated on lower Prospect Avenue, adjoining the Ivy Club, and commands a fine view to the south, away to the blue line of the Navesink Hills. The first story is of sandstone, in irregular courses, taken from the same quarries which furnished the stone for the construction of Nassau Hall, nearly 150 years ago. The second story overlooks the first, the dark chestnut construction beams appearing in geometrical patterns, and the intervening spaces being filled with stucco. A departure from the ancient style is seen in the wide veranda, the corner of which is carried out in a large circle, with conical roof, and from which a fine view of the Varsity field is had. The interior has been made as far as possible to correspond to the idea of an old English inn. The massive antique furniture of the hall, brought from Chester, England, and presented to the club by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, is in complete harmony with the surroundings, and adds greatly to the artistic effect produced by the furnishings. In every respect the new building is a charming addition to the architecture of Princeton.

The members of the club are as follows: W. C. Spruance, Jr., P. G.; George R. Swain, P. G.; C. H. Bissell, '95; J. H. Brooks, '95; C. Q. Brown, '95, (of New-York;) Rhodes Clay, '95; Gordon Fisher, '95; H. W. Garrett, '95; J. W. Garrett, '95; J. D. Green, '95; R. T. Hoagland, '95; S. A. Hodge, '95; D. R. James, Jr., '95, (of Brooklyn, R. L. Loughran, '95; Walter Moses, '95; F. Murphy, Jr., '95; E. R. Sherman, '95, (of New-York;) L. F. Pease, '95; L. H. Pierson, '95; P. E. Richards, '95; A. L. P. Dennis, '96, (of New-York;) W. J. Haines, '96; E. B. Hodge, Jr., Gordon Johnston, '96; John C. Kerr, '96; R. F. Little, Jr., '96, (of New-York;) W. S. Maguire, '96; S. McLanahan, '96; A. G. Millbank, '96, (of New-York;) R. S. Morris, '96; R. H. Patton, second, '96; T. E. Pierce, '96; J. H. Scheide, '96; J. D. Smith, '96, and W. F. M. Sowers, '96. Gordon Fisher, '96, is President, John C. Kerr, '96, Vice President, and R. L. Loughran, '95, Secretary and Treasurer.

Prof. William M. Sloane represents Princeton in a new book now being published by the Harpers, on the four American universities—Princeton, Yale, Columbia, and Harvard. The book is composed of papers descriptive of these four seats of learning, each contributed by a writer specially qualified for the treatment of his subject. Prof. Hadley represents Yale, Prof. Norton Harvard, and Prof. Matthews Columbia.

The Daily Princetonian has compiled a list showing Princeton's representation in official positions and honors of New-Jersey. This shows twenty Princeton alumni at present in such positions as follows: Mahlon Pitney, '79, and Richard W. Parker, '67, Representatives in Congress; George W. Ketcham, '59, and Robert Williams, '87, State Senators; William L. Wilbur, '85, and John Cross, '65, State Assemblymen; Edward T. Green, '54, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey; Alexander T. McGill, '64, Chancellor; Henry C. Pitney, '48; Robert Stockton, Green, '50, and John R. Emery, '61, Vice Chancellors; Mercer Beasley, '35, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; David A. Depue, '46; Bennet Van Syckle, '46; William J. Magie, '55; William S. Gummere, '59, Associate Justices; John P. Stockton, '39, Attorney General; William S. Stryker, '58, Adjutant General, and Morris R. Hamilton, '89, State Librarian. These are national and State honors, and are exclusive of the county officials, of whom a large number are graduates of Princeton.

The annual report of the Princeton National Alumni Association, which is soon to make its appearance, contains much that is of interest to both undergraduates and alumni. The association is composed of representatives of the different alumni associations, each association being represented in proportion to the number of its members at the annual meeting held in Princeton on June 12, 1894, when Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, '77, of New-York City, was elected President for the ensuing year, the reports of the various committees are published in full. That upon college work contains a full list of the publications by the Princeton Faculty, which amount to about one hundred books, and nearly four hundred papers, and pamphlets. The report of the Committee upon College Grounds and Buildings contains a complete account of the growth of Princeton in the last decade, and her most pressing needs at the present time. The report of the Committee on Athletics gives a very interesting account of the influence of athletics upon the student life, and advises that all intercollegiate contests be held on college grounds. This is the first report of the association since its organization.

A very valuable edition of "The Letters of Pliny" was recently presented to the Green Library by Mrs. J. S. Morgan of New-York. This book is an editio princeps, and was printed by Valderfer at Venice in 1471. It is a quarto, bound in vellum, and consists of 121 leaves. The first leaf has an illuminated letter with colored border extending around the top and side of the page. Each book begins with an illuminated letter. The copy is in remarkably fine condition throughout, except that the lower part of the first leaf has been remargined. The book comes from the Hopetown Library, and bears the Hopetown bookplate on the cover.

The regular semi-annual election of officers of the Monday Night Club took place Wednesday evening. Andrew C. Imbrie, '95, of New-York City, was elected President; W. H. Butler, '95, of New-York City, Secretary; William B. Cooke, '95, of West Virginia, a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph S. Bunting, '95.

At a meeting of the Senior Class Day Committee, held Tuesday evening, W. Douglas Ward, '95, of New-York, was elected Treasurer of the committee.

The subject for the Joline Prize for 1895 is announced as "The X Y Z Mission." This prize is for $50, and is the gift of Adrian H. Joline, '70, of New-York City, and goes to the member of the senior class who, at the close of the college year, shall pass the best examination in the political history of the United States during the period of 1787-1820, and present the best thesis on the assigned topic.

As a result of the trials for the University Mandolin Club, held Monday evening, the following men have been temporarily added to the club: Mandolins—J. B. De Coursey, '97, of Pennsylvania; C. B. Andrews, '98, of Ohio; F. F. Powell, '98 of Ohio. Guitars—H. S. Paine, '98, of New-York; R. B. Thompson, '98, of New-York.

The Editorial Board of the Nassau Literary Magazine has elected Paul Tillinghast, '96, Assistant Treasurer. Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York City, was awarded the Nassau Literary Prize for Oratory for the year 1894-5.

Prof. William M. Sloane of the History Department is at present at work upon the biography of Dr. McCosh. The book will be published within a year.

Andrew P. Nevin, '95, has been elected managing editor of The Tiger, vice Gordon Fisher, '95, resigned. S. R. McCormick, '95, has been elected managing artist and Board of Editors.

Sterling, '96, who won the '96 prize debaters, was the only one of the four debaters who belonged to the American Whig Society. The others all came from the Cliosophic Society.

HARVARD TO GIVE AN ENGLISH PLAY

Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" Will Be Produced with Careful Stage Effects.

CAMBRIDGE, March 3.—The English department at Harvard has decided to follow the Greek and Latin departments in giving a play in Sanders Theatre. Mr. Franklin Sargent of the Lyceum School of Acting, with a company of his pupils, has been asked to give Ben Jonson's "Silent Woman" on March 20. It is intended to have the stage setting a careful reproduction of that of an old London theatre, so as to make the play the first accurate revival of an Elizabethan drama, Shakespeare excepted, that has been seen in this country. The committee in charge consists of Prof. Kittredge, Prof. Child, and Mr. Baker.

The speakers for the debate between the Harvard Union and the Wendell Phillips Club are; For the Harvard Union—H. A. Bull, '95, J. P. Hall, L. S., principal disputants; C. A. Duniway, Gr., R. C. Ringwalt, '95, T. L. Ross, L. S., E. H. Warren, '95, and J. P. Warren, '96, five-minute speakers. For the Wendell Phillips Club—F. D. Polla, '96, W. S. Youngman, '95, principal disputants; A. S. Apsey, L. S., W. R. Buckminster, L. S., W. E. Hutton, '95, F. R. Steward, '96, and A. P. Stone, L. S., five-minute speakers.

The question will be: "Resolved, That the present method of electing United States Senators is preferable to election by popular vote." The Harvard Union will have the affirmative, the Wendell Phillips Club the negative.

H. C. Lakin, '94, will preside. The judges will be W. A. Bancroft, '77, E. L. Conant, '84, and G. P. Baker, '86.

The religious and charitable societies at Harvard are showing an activity that speaks well for the serious side of college life. The Student Volunteer Committee made a collection of clothing for charitable purposes, and received 300 outer garments and 400 under garments. These were distributed among Boston charitable societies. The Prospect Union, Harvard's University Extension, received a benefit concert from the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs which netted a substantial sum. Notices have appeared in the college dailies for men of the Sailors' Mission, for city mission work, and for teaching English to the Chinese, all of which have met with substantial response.

With the close of the midyear examinations has come considerable discussion as to the merits of the examinations themselves, and of the system of proctoring by which the college prevents cheating. The examinations find no defenders. They are universally condemned as so much time taken from legitimate work for unprofitable "cramming." The professors like them no better than the students, and have managed to do away with them in more than one-fifth of the courses.

The proctoring system was attacked in some doggerel rhyme, published anonymously. It is well known that some of the professors prefer the system of putting men upon their honor. The Crimson, however, defends the present method, arguing that it protects the honest men from the dishonest, and that there is no such feeling of hostility toward it as to make it in itself a cause of cheating.

The Camera Club will hold its annual exhibition of photographs this week, and Prof. Norton will award the silver and bronze medals. The best work exhibited is usually that of some of the Faculty members of the club, particularly Prof. De Sumichrast and Mr. Cummings.

The gift-room of the library has received two additions during the week. One is the Intercollegiate Chess Cup, which was won by Harvard at the New-York tournament. The cup is of solid silver, about fifteen inches high, ornamented with a design of two chess players in colonial costume, and with the seals of the four competing colleges. The other acquisition is a bust of the late Robert C. Winthrop, a graduate of the class of 1828. It was executed by H. Power, and presented by Mr. Winthrop's son.

Yale has accepted Harvard's challenge to a duplicate whist match, to be played May 3 or 4. The six-eight winning pairs of the present tournament will play a final match to decide Harvard's representatives.

RECENT CORNELL HAPPENINGS.

Sage College to be Enlarged—Debates This Week.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 3.—The announcement that Sage College, the home of Cornell's women students, is now overcrowded and will be enlarged before the beginning of another college year draws attention to the rapid increase in the number of women in the university. When the present building, erected in the seventies by Henry W. Sage, was put up, it was calculated to furnish accommodations for 100 students, though more than that number have sometimes been housed in it. All women students, except those living in Ithaca or having special permission from the Faculty, were required to live in this building. Though the privilege of outside residence was liberally granted, it was found necessary in 1892 to make residence in the college building optional on account of overcrowding.

The demand for rooms has continued to be greater than the supply, and now the university will enlarge the present building, which is a four-story brick structure, with a front facade 168 feet in length and a depth of 41 feet, and having two large wings, each of the same height, by an exsion on the north side, 40 feet deep and 100 feet long.

Most of the first floor will be given up to a new and well-equipped gymnasium, while the other three floors will be occupied by studies and bedrooms. The proposed addition will make the whole building accommodate about 200 students. Each student has a room 18 feet by 14 feet, and the large drawing rooms and dining hall are used in common.

In the new building provision will be made for a number of small dining rooms, so that clubs and societies may dine in seclusion if they wish. Of the secret societies—corresponding to men's fraternities—among women students, four have chapters at Cornell. These are the Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Phi, and Kappa Kappa Gamma. All of these societies now have their headquarters outside of Sage College, in houses which are presided over by matrons chosen by the girls themselves, with the approval of the Principal of Sage College. The libraries, reading rooms, lecture halls, and laboratories of the university are shared by men and women students on equal terms.

Treasurer Quick of last year's senior class has just published a statement of the class accounts. This statement shows that during the senior year the class of '94 expended $1,838.72, which used up all except $28.99 of its receipts. The largest single item to the list of expenditures is the $500 which the class gave to the university to establish the 'Ninety-four Memorial Prize in Debate.

Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of the department of elocution and oratory has been granted leave of absence, and has gone South to recuperate from a long and severe attack of pneumonia. C. P. Matthews, instructor in physics, has also been granted leave of absence for the term, on account of ill health.

President J. E. Talmadge of the University of Utah recently lectured here on "The Story of Mormonism." A lecture was also delivered before the students of Sibley College by Mr. Eckley B. Coxe of Drifton, Penn. Frank Knowlton Nebeker, '95, L. S., of Logan, Utah, was one of the speakers before the Union League Club of Chicago on Washington's Birthday at the celebration of the Chicago schools, held under the auspices of the club.

The Curtis debating clubs observed the birthday anniversary of George William Curtis by a public meeting devoted to memorial exercises in his honor. Addresses were made on "Curtis's Connection with Cornell" by Prof. B. G. Wilder and on "Curtis and Civil Service Reform" by Prof. B. I. Wheeler. Papers were also presented giving a "Sketch of Curtis's Life" by N. Lyon, '97, on "Curtis as an Orator" by F. P. Ufford, '96, and on "Curtis as a Writer" by A. J. Sperry, '96. On account of Curtis's intimate connection with the university in its early days an attempt will be made to secure for Cornell a share in the Curtis Memorial Lectureship, which is soon to be established providing for courses of lectures on citizenship to be given in several colleges.

To-morrow evening will occur the joint debate of the Cornell Congress and the Woodford Debating Club on the question of Government Control of Railways. President Schurman will preside at the debate, and the judges will be Dr. William Elliott Griffis of Ithaca, Prof. G. L. Burr, and one

will be represented by F. D. Orton, G. W. Charlesworth, '97, and H. J. Hall, '96, and the Woodford by F. S. Edmonds, G.; J. P. Harrold, L. S., and J. R. Lewis, '95. Friday, March 8, three debaters will go to Philadelphia to take part in the intercollegiate debate between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, That the most effective means of restricting the liquor traffic is by eliminating the element of private profits." Cornell has the affirmative. Cornell will be represented by William Porter Chapman, Jr., '95 A., of Norwich, N. Y.; Herbert Latham Fordham, '95, L. S., of Ithaca, N. Y., and William Patch Belden, '95, L. S., of Richford, N. Y. In case any one of these is unable to participate, his place will be taken by Alternate Fayette Ehle Moyer, '96, of Fort Plain, N. Y. The Cornell committee having charge of the debate consists of O. D. Burden, '96; E. U. Henry, '95, and F. C. Woodward, L. S.

A bill which is now before the Legislature amends the charter of the university by providing for an enlargement of the Board of Trustees. At present there are twenty-three Trustees, of whom one is the eldest lineal male descendant of the founder of the university, and seven are ex-officio members, as follows: The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of the State Agricultural Society, Librarian of the Cornell Free Library, and the President of the University. Of the remaining fifteen ten are elected by the board, which chooses two each year for a term of five years, and five, one each year being elected by the alumni. The new measure affects only the elected members, providing that the board shall elect four and the alumni two members each year. As the length of the term is unchanged, the amended charter will provide for thirty-eight Trustees. The Trustees are elected at the annual meetings in June, and this year there will be six alumni Trustees to be elected, two for the full term and four for short terms.

In his order recently issued for sending Naval Cadets Roberts and Cox abroad for special instruction in naval construction the Secretary of the Navy announces that these are probably the last men who will be sent abroad by the United States for this purpose, as the course in marine engineering established at Cornell four years ago will be sufficiently developed by next year to give the necessary instruction. Dr. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College, has recently been notified that a Government inspection of the School of Marine Engineering will soon be made.

SOCIETIES AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE

The Dramatic Association Causes Discussion—Orators in Coming Debates.

A dramatic society called the Strollers flourished a few years ago at Columbia. During the early period of its existence all the members were students of the college. Later amateur actors who had no connection with the college were induced to join the organization to add strength to the casts. This resulted in the weeding out of the college men, though the club with great persistency declared itself to be the Dramatic Society of Columbia College. This was objectionable to the students and they determined to boycott the "Strollers." They succeeded, and though dramatics received a set-back, still it had the good result of firmly establishing a sentiment that college dramatic or any society or organization connected with the college should be conducted by the undergraduates themselves. This feeling strongly predominated in the selection of the cast for "Joan of Arc," the burlesque which made a brilliant success last Spring at the Berkeley.

But to the astonishment of all, just at the time that the cast is to be selected for the new comic opera, "The Buccaneer," a well-grounded rumor has been current about college, and is generally accepted, that at least one of the leading characters will be impersonated by a specially matriculated student, who can only be considered as an outsider. If this plan is carried out the students will frown on the society, which will be apt to share the fate of its predecessor, the "Strollers," and "The Buccaneer" prove a failure. The subject is being much discussed about college and it is quite likely that the students will take some public action.

E. R. L. Gould, Ph. D., statistical expert of the United States Department of Labor and lecturer in Johns Hopkins University, will commence to-morrow evening, in cooperation with the Cooper Union, a series of four lectures on "Industrial Labor in Europe and the United States." The lectures will be as follows: March 5, "Comparative Social Condition"; March 12, "Comparative Economic Situation"; March 19, "The Industrial Status of Women"; March 26, "Agencies for Promoting the Welfare of Industrial Labor."

Prof. E. S. Perry, '75, has published a translation of Frederick Paulsen's famous work on the "Character and Historical Development of German Universities." The volume also contains an introduction by N. M. Butler, '84, on the "Relation of the German Universities to the Problems of Higher Education in the United States."

George L. Rives, '68, represented Columbia at the recent dinner of the Harvard Club.

At a meeting of the class of '95, Arts, it was decided that only those whose graduation theses had been accepted could vote for class-day officers.

Prof. Starbuck of the Law School, who has been ill for some time, attempted to lecture last week, but his voice was so weak that he was obliged to give up. He will be absent for an indefinite time.

At a recent meeting of the Philolexian Society these officers were elected: President—E. W. Gould, '96; Vice President—P. E. Brodt; Secretary—W. N. Clapp, '97; Treasurer—J. C. Levi, '96.

S. S. Seward, Jr., '96, has been elected Editor in Chief of The Literary Monthly, and P. E. Brodt, business manager.

A new debating club, known as the Story Law Club, has been organized in the class of '97, Law. The officers are: President—A. Alexander; Vice President—J. G. Underhill; Clerk—H. P. Keith.

At the recent election of the Academy of Sciences, Columbia was well represented. Prof. J. K. Rees of the department of astronomy being made President, Prof. H. F. Osborne First Vice President, Prof. J. F. Kemp Second Vice President, and Profs. Hallock and Woodward members of the council.

The Trustees will hold their monthly meeting this afternoon in Hamilton Hall.

After a protracted and somewhat exciting meeting the School of Arts seniors elected their class day officers last Friday afternoon. They are: Valedictorian—W. D. Street; Historian—W. T. Mason; Prophet—C. S. Keyes; Poet—F. E. Bauer; Presentation Orator—F. O. Vergin; Odeist—W. H. Ripley; Class Day Committee—D. H. Taylor, Chairman; P. M. Capen, R. Weed, C. W. Ogden, H. D. Brown, V. Hungerford, G. H. Beach, and President P. Coykendall, ex-officio. Class day will be held in the library early in June. A class song is now being composed by one of the members of the class, to be sung on class day.

NAVAL ACADEMY EXAMINATIONS.

Weeding Out the "Hopelessly Deficient"—The Second Class's Record.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.—The Naval Academy is at the saddest period of its academic year—the parting of the ways. The semi-annual examination is over, and the roll of the dead, wounded, and missing has been made out and filed among the records of the institution. As the smoke of battle rose over the field there were alarming reports of the unusually large number of cadets, some sixty-odd, who had been found deficient in their studies. Had they all been required to resign, this would have been four times the number of those who usually succumb to the semi-annual examination.

But there is another classification known to the Academic Board—"the hopelessly deficient." These are weeded out of the unsatisfactory ones and are given an opportunity to resign. If they do not, they are dropped from the academy register. This examination returned about twenty hopeless cases, not more than three above the general average at this test of scholarship. All of the unfortunates have resigned, the saddest feature being that three of them were members of the first class. Usually, all the cadets who enter on the graduating year receive their parchments. Having stood the severe trials of three years at the academy, it is not only an evidence of merit, but an assurance of leniency on the part of the Academic Board in giving them large opportunity to make up unsatisfactory branches. The meritorious "unsatisfactory" go on with their classes, and the shaking up they have received in February generally proves their salvation in June. The hopeless are transferred to the battle general, where they often attain fine success, for their academic life proved only that they had no naval vocation.

One of the pleasant things of the melancholy drama of the semi-annual was that the second class, the juniors of the institution, did not have a single hopelessly deficient member. This class has made a very creditable record in another respect, and is known as the gallant class, having won this distinction when, as the third class, on St. Valentine's Day, 1894, it presented every married lady in the yard with a bouquet of violets. The honor man of the class is

JULES LEMAITRE'S COMEDY

Artistic Success at the Gymnase of "L'Age Difficile."

PRONOUNCED HIT MADE BY ANTOINE

In Yoyo, the Little Countess, Lemaitre Has Created a Type—Good Acting by Mme. Judic and Others.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—That most Parisian of critics, and still more Parisian dramatic author, M. Jules Lemaitre, has given his new three-act comedy, "L'Age Difficile," at the Gymnase Theatre. He has created what in studio slang would be called a "type." Yoyo, the little Countess, will live and stigmatize, like the Bob of Gyp. In a recent letter, I gave a few lines to Lemaitre, which would have had more weight as an introduction here. Never did the usual graceful style of the author develop its peculiarity to better advantage. There is in it almost respect of nothing, yet it is never coarse or ill bred. It is suggestive, but with dainty skill, cutting almost to blood flow, but yielding immediately a bit of pretty batiste to bind the wound. It is all run off easily; the wit is sharp, but the author seems not to mean it. It is purely, thoroughly French—a mixture of the eighteenth century and the wisdom of this century or of the next.

The story might be told in three lines. It is neither new nor strange. It is, above all, simple. The "difficult period" is that time of life when gray hair, solitude, perhaps the gout or rheumatism, make a man an easy victim to pleasing temptation.

M. Chambray is sixty years of age. At thirty, he had loved and was beloved, but circumstances carried away his fiancée to another destiny, and the young man started for Africa. Suddenly his sister died, leaving a child of five years of age. The devoted brother returned, gave to his life a new direction, adopted the orphan, and became guardian, father, and tyrant. Jeanne grew up, and in her turn fell in love with a clerk, Pierre Martigny, one of the most faithful servants of the factory. After considerable selfish hesitation, Chambray, unable to do otherwise, consents. Jeanne must marry some time and Pierre recognizes the master always in Chambray. He, at least, will be more submissive than an unknown suitor, especially as the young and industrious clerk is afflicted with an almost insurmountable timidity. It is only by rushing at an obstacle that he dares even to look at it. Chambray is master of husband, wife, and two little children, and the household seems happy when the curtain rises after six years of conjugal experience. Pierre frets and nibbles at his chain, but with settled resignation sometimes, because he has fallen into a trap and become the lover of Yoyo, the convent friend of Jeanne and the daughter of M. de Vaneuse, an old and delightful beau and a former chum of Chambray. In the earlier scene, Chambray has reproved the intimacy of Yoyo and Jeanne, but the gentle nature of the latter sees no harm anywhere. She talks of the desolation of her friend's life, her curious paternal education, and she only half understands all the reasoning of her guardian, but retains the name of a Florentine cabinet, destined to play a rôle in her quiet home life.

M. de Vaneuse, the father of Yoyo, has long ago forgotten the word morality. His idols are his child and baccarat, and it is the first who is asked to supply the money for the latter. The man is not bad; he is simply unconscious. Yoyo is a doll, exquisitely dressed, amusing, intelligent, not only pretty—worse, a rare bit of Dresden china, empty, spoiled. Her husband, an elegant man of fashion, is blind and deaf to all he might hear or know; he is the man about town, with plenty of leisure to discover supposed rare bits of old furniture, which he sells to his wife's friends at fabulous prices. It is a bargain of this kind, the Florentine cabinet, which opens the eyes of Jeanne, recalling her godfather's story and its insinuation.

The first act is charming. Yoyo, husband, and father arrive "en bicyclettes" at the country house of M. Chambray. Yoyo is amusing, full of cold-blooded skepticism. She says that "life is nothing but ennui," the days hard to kill, but "after us, the end of the demi-monde"—what matters it! She gets up at 10, rides on her bicycle, has a champagne breakfast, goes to her dressmaker's, then to the Bodinière to hear the "stupid lecture of some counter hopper," thence to the Bois. She dines, goes to the theatre or to the ball, then to supper. The next day is just like this one.

Pretty Mlle. Yahne, with beautiful black eyes, a flaxen wig, and a drawling, studied voice, cool and devilish, does as Yoyo some of the best acting ever seen on the French stage. She is the incarnation of tempting, innocent vice; depraved, fascinating, vile, and lovable. Such a woman could win almost any man and influence any jury.

In Act II. Chambray seeks to persuade Jeanne to quit her husband, and this is one of the best scenes. But the young wife loves her Pierre, and in spite of the best endeavor of the old man, the couple meet, and, of course, reconciliation follows. Subsequently they declare their united wish for freedom, and they leave the house of the tender tyrant.

M. Montaille and Chambray fight a duel. The latter finds out that even the reputation of the professional duelist is false—counterfeit, like all the rest. The scene between Jeanne and her husband and the following one between the young people and Chambray are admirable works of dramatic art, full of tenderness and emotion. It was here that Antoine brought the house to its feet. Of this more anon.

Act III. is not equal to the first two, but it remains interesting. Chambray has wounded Montaille, and life seems to give him nothing more to do. The old man is alone; all his recollections are embittered. Just then Yoyo appears again, apparently wishing only to explain matters and make things right, but in reality to tempt the purse and the vanity of the abandoned bachelor. He knows she is the personification of vice, but she is so sweet and winning! The scene is strong and crude, but is saved by its own strength and boldness and by a wonderful interpretation. Just as Yoyo leaves, reappears a certain Mme. Meriel, who was seen for a moment in the first act as a visitor of such small importance that one might forget her name. Mme. Meriel was the early love of Chambray. She has grown old and he hardly recognizes her, but she tells her life of sacrifice in tender accent, she brings back memory of happy days, and the couple chat and drift into the melancholy twilight of recollection. Mme. Meriel comes as a messenger from Jeanne and the children, but she will stay, and together they forget the world, Yoyo, and the devil.

It will be seen that this comedy contains the very essence of all J. Lemaitre's qualities and faults. He carries the power of observation almost to a cruel art. He touches these sharply, and these shadow off to minor detail, to elaborate phrasing, to the side shot at social peculiarities. He evidently did not refer to such and such a character, but several could be recognized. No more suggestive play was ever written for the Théâtre Libre, but it must be remembered that nothing could be more moral in truth, for the ambition of every good life is marriage and the healthy joy of being a virtuous grandpapa. The way of telling the story is a bold one; still more so because of the scholarly style and elegance of the author's prose. It is hard to be precise in one's criticism, because there is nothing precise in the play. M. Lemaitre makes fun of everything, but he is amusing. He does not seem to believe in much, but he decides after all that the policy of virtue is perchance the best one. If the author has not convinced every one of his superior ability as a playwriter, he has increased his reputation. "L'Age Difficile" is his best comedy thus far. It would be a very lucky thing were all the theatres as well provided as the Gymnase.

The interpretation is faultless. It was constantly reproached to poor Antoine that he could never succeed before the strong footlights of a real theatre, with a paying public. Antoine has not only made a success, but so emphatic is its meaning that every one has suddenly discovered that he was a second Got. Antoine's mannerisms belong to himself. The only fault to be found is that this part of a dear old selfish, affectionate, well-meaning, blundering tyrant is a familiar one. No criticism was made of his speech, his voice, his turning of his back, and yet he was all himself, all in one block, the veritable Antoine. He plays on smoothly and quietly until the hiren C comes, and then he sweeps his audience at one bound. Has the public grown to him, or has he come to it? In any case, Antoine is about the mightiest actor in Paris to-day. He can choose his author, his play, and his theatre. But Anto

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices Result from London's Persistent Selling.

NO GOLD SHIPPED DURING THE WEEK

Improvement Anticipated on the Adjournment of Congress—Sharp Break in Canadian Pacific—Incidents of Speculation.

MONDAY, — A. M.

The course of the foreign exchange market was watched with much interest last week, rates have advanced to the gold-exporting point and the ability of the Government bond syndicate to prevent gold shipments put to the test. Shipments were not made. Nevertheless it looked at times as if they would be, and foreigners were so convinced of it that they sold our stocks both in London and in this market in anticipation of the decline which they expected in the event of the failure of the latest effort to put gold into the national Treasury and keep it there. Would-be shippers, however, found plenty of bills in the market for their proposes, the syndicate offering sixty-day exchange at rates which made it possible to discount it in London and provide the gold there at less cost than it could be sent from this side. This process will be continued, the syndicate taking the chances on business improving between now and October to save itself from loss.

The adjournment of Congress at noon today will bring a sigh of relief in financial circles. In the last year it has had several opportunities to help the country in its distress, but it has done absolutely nothing toward bringing relief, but, on the contrary, has added to existing difficulties. What the country now needs more than anything else is a rest from Congressional interference, and as this seems assured for the remainder of the present year, business, not only on the exchanges, but in all branches of trade, should be better.

On the Stock Exchange last week the selling by London already referred to had a depressing effect, and prices are lower than a week ago. The passing of its dividend by the Canadian Pacific was felt more in London than here, because the money invested in that corporation is principally English. Nevertheless, the stock broke from 49½ to 41 on the announcement of the default, but the transactions were small. A demonstration against the shorts was made on Wednesday in Jersey Central, when the price was marked up about 5 points, to 86. Traders had been free sellers for some weeks in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the coal trade and the knowledge that the company had not fully earned the dividends it had paid in the last year. But the stock is closely held, and a demonstration against the short interest is easily possible at any time. The selling of Northwestern continued, and it made its lowest price of the year during the week. New-York Central also recorded its lowest price of the year. Louisville and Nashville was particularly weak, most of the selling coming from London. Baltimore and Ohio, on relatively large transactions (it is never heavily dealt in on this market) was weak and lost about half a dozen points. In the industrials, the heaviest trading was in sugar, and it showed an undercurrent of strength throughout the week. The question of dividend is soon to be disposed of, and, as no one outside of the management knows anything about the condition of the property, trading is simply and purely a matter of guesswork. Tobacco also scored an advance, but Chicago Gas and General Electric were irregular. The new managers of Gas are learning something about the possibilities of legislation as conducted by the Chicago Board of Aldermen. General Electric waits on the United States Supreme Court decision in the Bates refrigerator case, the points involved applying equally to the validity of the Edison lamp patent.

Distilling and Cattle Feeding slowly advanced, until on Saturday it sold at 12⅞. The Reorganization Committee is hard at work, and it seems likely that its plan of rehabilitation will be announced this week. President Greenhut was in this city last week, and took part in the speculation in the stock. He sold freely on Friday, but, finding that he was unable to break the price of the stock, he covered on Saturday nearly half of what he put out on the previous day. It is estimated that he is short of about 70,000 shares of the stock, put out from about 17 down to 8.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing March 3. 1894.
United States Rubber	41½	39¾	89½
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	84½
*United States Leather	8⅝	7	..
*United States Leather pf.	62	58	..
Wabash	5½	5½	..
Wabash pf.	13¾	12⅝	13⅞
Western Union Telegraph	87⅞	86¾	86⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	8⅞	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	36½	35	48⅞
Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,768,225. The banks now hold $28,054,500 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,588,700, a decrease in specie of $4,844,200, an increase in legal tenders of $3,046,200, a decrease in deposits of $119,100, and an increase in circulation of $153,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	March 2, '95.	Feb. 23, '95.	March 3, '94.
Loans	$484,204,200	$482,615,500	$439,303,400
Specie	69,592,500	74,436,700	97,526,300
Legal t'd's.	90,572,200	87,526,000	111,187,900
Deposits	528,440,800	528,559,900	531,741,200
Circulation.	12,083,500	11,929,600	11,040,000

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	March 2, '95.	Feb. 23, '95.	March 3, '94.
Specie	$69,592,500	$74,436,700	$97,526,300
Legal t'd's.	90,572,200	87,526,000	111,187,900
Total reserve.	$160,164,700	$161,962,700	$208,714,200
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	132,110,200	132,139,975	132,935,300
Excess res've above legal req'rements.	$28,054,500	$29,822,725	$75,778,900

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$28,054,500	1890	$2,364,200
1894	75,778,900	1889	12,270,550
1893	6,503,125	1888	12,744,700
1892	21,202,225	1887	9,088,050
1891	15,630,275	1886	23,073,400

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firmer. Until Thursday, call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent., with the average about 1¼ per cent. There were indications of increasing firmness on Thursday, and on Friday the rate was advanced to 5 per cent, falling back to 2 per cent. at the close of business.

Time money was in fair supply, but the demand was not urgent. Quotations were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Commercial paper was in small supply, and the demand was fair. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime six months', and 5½@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £417,575 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 70.70, became 68.65. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,950,000f. in gold and gained 800,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm, but was not active. Quotations were advanced to the gold shipping point, but no shipments were made. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long, and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15; telegraphic, 20. Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15@20c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ½ premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50c premium bid; offered 100.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60⅝ bid on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London bar silver sold at 27 11-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $6,410,459, and the exports for the same period $26,749,938. The net exports therefore have been $20,339,479.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	2¼
American Cotton Oil pf	1¾
American Tobacco	3
National Lead	1½
New-Jersey Central	1¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio	5½
Canadian Pacific	6½
Chicago Gas	2½
Chicago & Northwestern	2⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1⅝
General Electric	2⅛
Illinois Central	2½
Laclede Gas	1⅛
Lake Shore	1⅝
Long Island Traction	1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	4⅜
L., N. A. & C. pf.	1⅝
Missouri Pacific	1⅝
National Starch 2d pf.	3
National Linseed Oil	1
New-York Central	3½
Norfolk & Western pf.	1½
Northern Pacific pf.	2
P. C. C. & St. L.	1
U. S. Leather	1⅜
U. S. Rubber	1¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st	1¼
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. cn. 5s	1
Equitable Gas (Chicago) 1st	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1
Louisville, Evansville & St. L. gen. 5s	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st cn., 1913	2
New-Jersey and New-York Tel. 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1
People's Gas 1st cn. 6s.	1
United States Cordage 1st	6⅞

DECLINED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1¼
Austin & Northwestern 1st	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	1
Chicago & Erie inc.	1
Colorado Midland 1st	1
Erie 2d cn. cfs.	3½
Kansas Pacific con.	2¼
Kansas Pacific 1st, Den. Div.	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s.	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	2⅜
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	2½
Ohio Southern gen.	3
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1¾
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1
Rio Grande Western 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	1
St. P. M. & M. 1st, Mon. 4s	2
Southern Pacific, Arizona, 1st	1
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st	1
Wabash 2d	3
Wisconsin Central 1st	1

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Despite the continued weakness in the stock market there has been an improved demand for the better class of railroad bonds, a number of issues having made appreciable advances. Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton 5s sold up to 101. As there is over 1 per cent. accrued interest on these bonds, they appear cheap. The issue is a first mortgage on a division of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, which earns 50 per cent. net more than the interest charges. In addition the bonds are unconditionally guaranteed by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, which is an exceptionally strong guarantee, the stock of the company selling in the neighborhood of 160.

The large corporations that are steady buyers of bonds have again renewed their buying, after having been out of the market for several weeks, during the negotiation of the last Government loan. A good deal of business has been done in the Governments at prices ranging from 119 to 119½, at which price they pay a little better than 3 per cent.; a higher yield than either the old 4s or the new 5s. Considerable feeling was aroused on the Street over the allottment, or rather the non-allottment, of the bonds to houses who had subscribed in behalf of customers. Such houses were in every case ignored entirely.

Northern Pacific matters took another turn, owing to the favorable decision handed down by Judge Jenkins, in the matter of the second and third mortgage bondholders' petition. Judge Jenkins, in his decree, scores the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustees, and hold that they cannot properly represent antagonistic interests, being trustees of the second, third, consolidated, and collateral trust bonds.

The outline of the Atchison plan has been announced and is fairly well received. The 4s will have their principal scaled to 75 per cent., but as an offset they will receive 40 per cent., either in new income bonds or preferred stock. The assessment decided upon is 10 per cent. on the common stock. It is stated that the plan is underwritten, but it is hard to see how the common stock can have much value under the plan. The more speculative bonds, such as Kansas Pacific firsts, Wabash seconds, and St. Louis and Southwestern issues show declines from 1 to 3 points on no special news. Government bonds have been about steady with little doing outside of the new 4s, as mentioned before.

Traction bonds have been dull and steady, little business being done. Earnings of nearly all the prominent companies continue to show large gains over last year, and the operating expenses are steadily being reduced as new and improved appliances are introduced. The electric motor of to-day and of five years ago is a very different affair. The modern one is stronger, more simple, and more lasting in every way, and is yet obtainable at one-quarter the price prevalent five years ago, so that systems equipped within the past few years have a great advantage over the older ones. The question of street railway securities is being agitated more and more, and investors are beginning to appreciate the safety of the bonds. Many large institutions that never bought these bonds have, within the last year made large and profitable investments in them, and it seems likely that private investors will ultimately appreciate the advantage of this class of investment.

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Feb. 28, 1895	£57,084,603	.....
March 1, 1894	30,030,524	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Feb. 28, 1895	85,946,450	£49,550,956
March 1, 1894	68,517,000	50,712,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Feb. 28, 1895	41,172,000	13,724,000
March 1, 1894	34,254,750	11,418,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Feb. 28, 1895	17,091,000	13,789,000
March 1, 1894	10,251,000	16,234,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Feb. 28, 1895	4,425,000	6,964,000
March 1, 1894	4,279,000	7,018,000
BELGIUM.		
Feb. 28, 1895	3,462,000	1,731,000
March 1, 1894	3,082,000	1,541,000
SPAIN.		
Feb. 28, 1895	8,004,000	11,640,000
March 1, 1894	7,918,000	7,311,000
Total last week	£197,185,053	£97,398,956
Corresponding week 1894	158,332,274	94,234,250
Week ending Feb. 21, 1895	197,454,878	97,468,706
Corresponding week 1894	158,090,268	94,700,500

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended last Friday	$10,020,864
Corresponding week 1894	10,953,125
Since Jan. 1, 1895	90,106,376
Corresponding period 1894	71,696,322
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ended last Tuesday	$5,826,372
Corresponding week 1894	6,473,292
Since Jan. 1, 1895	54,516,809
Corresponding period 1894	57,332,403
Imports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$4,380,528
Corresponding week 1894	461,173
Since Jan. 1, 1895	6,535,520
Corresponding period 1894	2,463,061
Exports of Specie.	
Week ended last Friday	$679,748
Corresponding week 1894	2,593,486
Since Jan. 1, 1895	28,053,682
Corresponding period 1894	13,005,421

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending March 2	$531,685,217
Balance for week ending March 2	38,141,192
*Clearings for week ending Feb. 23	386,582,300
*Balance for week ending Feb. 23	25,590,060
Clearings for week ending Feb. 16	457,302,829
Balance for week ending Feb. 16	31,158,397
Clearings for week ending Feb. 9	483,820,835
Balance for week ending Feb. 9	33,512,297
Clearings for week ending Feb. 2	579,638,986
Balance for week ending Feb. 2	58,656,683
Clearings for week ending Jan. 26	495,021,039
Balance for week ending Jan. 26	30,706,236

*For five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—The week in the local stock market has been one of continued dullness, and few sales have taken place. There is little or nothing doing in the bank stock list, and prices are somewhat lower. The Insurance stocks have shown some life recently, and Equitable is quoted at 48. There has also been a sale of Merchants' at 50. The illuminating stocks are quiet. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company has sold at 79, and Providence Gas at 82½.

The local money market remains firm. Commercial paper is quoted at 5 per cent. Call loans between banks are 3 per cent., and cotton loans 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	49	..
Atlantic	30	40
Blackstone Canal	25	27
City	..	65
Commercial	..	48½
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	..	49¾
First	110	116
Fourth	119	..
Globe	53	..
High Street	60	..
Lime Rock	15	19
Manufacturers'	187	..
Merchants'	58¾	..
Mechanics'	..	52½
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	40	44
National Commerce	47	49
Old	113	117
Phenix	71¾	..
Rhode Island	24	25⅝
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	..	130
Third	..	96
Traders'	38½	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	45	50
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	253	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	193	198
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	135	..
Prov. & Springf.	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	250½	255
Prov., Warren & B.	117½	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.	
American Screw	200
American Supply	70
Armington & Sims	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	114
Nicholson File	51½
National & Prov. Wor. pf.	101
Nat. & Prov. Wor. 6s.	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	35
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	97
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	107½
INSURANCE.	
Equitable	50
Merchants'	52
Prov. Washington	48
GAS AND ELECTRIC.	
Narragansett Electric	80
Providence Gas	83
Pawtucket Gas	..
Providence Telephone	94
Rhode Island Elect. Protect.	130
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Continental Steamboat	75
Prov. & Stonington S. S.	148
R. I. Safe Deposit	90

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 2.—The local security market showed some little activity during the past week, especially for the strictly local stocks. The course of prices was irregular. There was a sale of Consolidated Car-Heating stock at a decline from previous quotations. Albany Railway was offered at a concession of 12 per cent. for a moderate amount. The bid price was reduced ½ per cent., but subsequently recovered to 116, the same as last week. There was inquiry for several lots of Hudson River Telephone stock, and the asked price was put up to 45. A sale was reported of 25 shares. Commercial Union Telegraph stock, which has been dormant for a long time, was traded in to the extent of 40 shares, which sold at par. It is stated that the Postal Telegraph, which guarantees 6 per cent. dividends on the Commercial Union stock, earned in the year 1894 above all charges a surplus equal to about 7 per cent. on its capital stock. The Troy Gas Company has renewed its contract for lighting the City of Troy with both gas and electricity for two years at the old rates. Westcott Express preferred stock is offered at par. There is nothing doing in the common stock.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad Stock	116	116½
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	58	62
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	35	40
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	45
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	35
New-York Air Brake Company	10	106
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.	112	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 6s, 1943	100	101
Wescott Express Co. pf.	..	100
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	128	131
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80
TROY SECURITIES.		
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy Railroad Co.	80	81
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Co.	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114½	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	190	200
National Bank of Troy	100	..
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 3.—The rates of discount last week were 1⅞ for three months, and ¾ for thirty days. Gold was withdrawn for shipment to South America, and the process is likely to continue. Neither this export nor the withdrawals for the United States loan, however, warrant the expectation of a money pressure. The tendency of the bimetallist debate in the Commons steadied, but did not raise, the price of silver. Business on the Stock Exchange was very dull outside the trade in mining stocks.

Little was doing in United States railroad securities. Louisville and Nashville fell 3¾; Northern Pacific, 2; Atchison A bonds, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash preference, 1 each; Central Pacific, ¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½; Atchison shares, ¼.

POLICEMAN KENNEDY'S HARD LOT

Locked Up All Night, and in the Police Court His Accuser Would Make No Charge.

Policeman Kennedy of the Fifth Precinct was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with felonious assault. He was paroled until this morning in the custody of Acting Capt. Westervelt of the Fifth Precinct.

Kennedy was arrested late Saturday night by a policeman on the complaint of Thomas J. Quinn, a bartender at 2A King Street, who charged Kennedy with drawing a revolver and attempting to shoot him. Kennedy was taken before Capt. Price at the Macdougal Street Station.

"This charge is absolutely false, Captain," he said. "I am Kennedy of the Fifth Precinct."

"I don't care if you are Superintendent Byrnes himself," said the Captain, "you would have to be locked up on such a charge as this."

"But," remonstrated Kennedy, "this man is trying to do me."

"Can't help that," said the Captain. "He's made the charge. You'll have to be locked up."

Kennedy was very indignant when taken to court yesterday morning.

"My arrest was an outrage," he said. "This man Quinn has had a grudge against me for a long time, and this is the way he is trying to get even. I had not been drinking, as Capt. Price can testify. I did not draw my revolver, nor did I strike him. I went into the place, and he ordered me out. I refused to go, and then, with an oath, he rushed out of the door and returned with a policeman and had me arrested."

When the case was called before Justice Taintor, Quinn was very much confused.

"I—I—I want to withdraw this complaint," he said. "I guess I made a mistake when I made it."

"What was the complaint?" asked the Justice.

"Assault," said Quinn.

"No, Judge," interrupted Capt. Price, who was in court, "this man was locked up all night on a charge of felonious assault. If Quinn now says that he did not know what he was doing last night, a most grievous wrong has been done this officer."

Justice Taintor then tried to get Quinn to make a complaint, but the latter would not do it. He finally stammered out:

"I—I said what was not true when I said that he drew a revolver. He did not use a revolver, nor did he hit me."

Justice Taintor said the case was one which he felt he ought to look into more carefully, and adjourned it until this morning.

SCHMIDT'S LOCK WAS ALL RIGHT

But When Clerk Goeb Wanted Money He Raised the Top of the Desk and the Money Drawer Opened.

Philip Goeb, aged seventeen, of 64 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, a bright young fellow, was a clerk for Druggist Ferdinand Schmidt of 535 Amsterdam Avenue. He entered upon his duties about Oct. 1. Not long afterward Mr. Schmidt began to miss small sums from his money drawer. This drawer was in a desk, or cabinet, and was locked with a new lock, of which only the druggist and his wife had keys.

Mr. Schmidt was much perplexed about these occasional losses. He made a careful examination of the lock, found it intact, and assured himself that there existed no means of abstracting money from the drawer when it was closed. He was also assured that the lock could be worked only by its own keys.

When Mr. Schmidt balanced his accounts on Dec. 1 he found that between $40 and $50 could not be accounted for. On Jan. 1 similar conditions prevailed, and also when he struck his February balance, save that the amount was larger each successive month.

Then the druggist went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station and laid the case before Police Captain Gallagher, who assigned a detective to investigate.

The only persons conversant with the situation of the leaky drawer were the druggist, his wife, and the clerk, Goeb. The detective suspected the clerk. He told Mr. Schmidt to mark the money that he put in the drawer. This was done last Friday. The next morning $2.15 in silver was missing. Mr. Schmidt called Goeb to him and asked.

"Have you a key to the desk drawer?"

The young man looked his employer full in the eye and innocently replied: "No, Sir."

"Well, how do you manage to open it, then?"

"Me! Open that drawer! I never opened it; I have no occasion to go there," said the clerk.

"Now, Phil," said Mr. Schmidt, speaking very earnestly, "we have been missing money from that drawer ever since you have been in the store, and are compelled to believe that you know where it has gone."

Goeb professed great indignation as he declared most emphatically that he had never taken a penny that did not belong to him.

"Well, if you are innocent," said Mr. Schmidt, "I am very glad for your sake; but you will, of course, have no objection to showing me all of the money you have about you."

"Of course not," responded Goeb, taking a handful of silver coin from his pocket.

Schmidt examined the pieces and picked out three quarters, several dimes, and a nickel. Showing these to Goeb, he said:

"Do you see that little 'X' on each of these pieces? I put those marks on that money when I put it in the drawer last night. I haven't seen it since till now. Now, how did you come by it?"

Goeb confessed his guilt. He said he found a way of opening the drawer soon after entering Schmidt's employ, and almost every day had purloined small sums. The most he had taken at a time, he said, was $5.

"But how did you manage to open the drawer?" queried the druggist.

"Oh, that's easy enough," said Goeb, going to the desk.

Taking hold of the top, a large, polished board, he raised the front a half inch, which cleared the bolt of the lock, that shot into a small mortise on the under side. The bolt thus freed, nothing was easier than to pull the drawer open. The top had been fastened on with wooden pegs, put in evidently when the wood was unseasoned. When it dried it shrunk, loosening the pegs, permitting the cover to be lifted at will.

Police Justice Deuel, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed Goeb in $300 to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

POLICE MUST NOT ASK QUESTIONS

So Police Justice Taintor Told McDonough, Who Arrested a Man Who Was Unlocking a Door.

Policeman McDonough of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw a man trying to enter the basement door of the premises 534 Sixth Avenue at 1:30 yesterday morning. He asked the man what he was doing, and was told to mind his own business.

McDonough informed the man that he was a policeman, and must be answered, whereupon the man swore at him vigorously. McDonough then arrested him as a suspicious character. In the Jefferson Market Police Court the man proved to be Frank Thomas of 343 West Forty-seventh Street, showed that he was employed at 534 Sixth Avenue, and had a right to be there.

"Officer," said Police Justice Taintor, "you had no right to arrest this man."

"But, your Honor," said McDonough, "this place was entered only about three weeks ago and robbed. I saw a man trying to get in at nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, and when I asked him what he was doing was told that it was none of my business, and he swore at me."

"Well," said the Justice, "you had no right to ask him such a question. It was none of your business, and there was no reason why he should tell you what he was doing."

"Young man," the Justice continued, turning to the prisoner, "you had no right to swear. That was a violation of the law, and you could be punished for it. I will let you go this time, but you must not swear at policemen. And officer, remember you have no right to ask such questions, nor to arrest men for refusing to answer them."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...6:29|Sun sets...5:55|Moon sets...1:26

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:47	1:11	7:10	7:20
Governors Island	1:14	1:26	7:50	7:48
Hell Gate	3:07	3:19	9:18	9:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Meridia, Montevideo	5:00 P. M.	.....
Therisina, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Schleswig, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Adriatic, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Fontabelle, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) March 4.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Feb. 21; Aleppo, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Bovic, Liverpool, Feb. 22; Burgundia, Gibraltar, Feb. 14; Finance, Colon, Feb. 24; Flaxman, St. Lucia, Feb. 20; Madiana, St. Thomas, Feb. 24; Powhatan, Gibraltar, Feb. 15; Scotia, Gibraltar, Feb. 17; Suevia, Gibraltar, Feb. 18; Tudor Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 11; Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 28.

TUESDAY, March 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Feb. 28; Belgenland, Antwerp, Feb. 23; Massachusetts, London, Feb. 21; Manhanset, Swansea, Feb. 19; Port Jackson, St. Lucia, Feb. 23.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—Copoc, St. Lucia, Feb. 25; Havel, Bremen, Feb. 26; Pocahontas, Gibraltar, Feb. 19; Saller, Bremen, Feb. 23; Teutonic, Liverpool, Feb. 27; Yumuri, Havana, March 2; Werra, Genoa, Feb. 21.

THURSDAY, March 7.—Viola, Gibraltar, Feb. 19.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Cufic, Liverpool, Feb. 26; Elysia, Gibraltar, Feb. 21; Herschel, St. Lucia, Feb. 28; Laleham, Gibraltar, Feb. 20; Paula, Gibraltar, Feb. 20.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, March 3.

SS Portia, (Br.,) File, Kingston Jan. 31, with mdse. and one passenger to James Rankin. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 2d.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Miller, Santos Feb. 4, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Amsterdam Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Norwegian, for Glasgow; Lancaster, for Portsmouth; Concho, for Key West, &c.; Kolpino, for Novorossisk, Russia; Martha, for Savannah; Marsala, for Hamburg; Martello, for Hull.

Barks William Hales, for Havana; Charles Loring, for Newport News and Cardenas.

Returned.

SS Welhaven, before reported sailing, returned at 3:40 P. M.

By Cable.

HAVRE, March 3.—SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt

Referees' Notices.

TENTH STREET & AVENUE A.—New-York Supreme Court.—LUCAS TOCH, plaintiff, against JACOB B. TOCH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1895, I, Nathan L. Hahn, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the lands and premises described in the said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

Parcel Number One.—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth (17th) Ward of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Tenth (10) Street, distant twenty-four (24) feet, easterly from the northeast corner of Tenth Street and Avenue A; running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A four feet or thereabouts, to the centre of a party wall dividing said lot and building from the lot and building on the west side thereof; thence eastwardly along the centre of said party wall, fifty-five (55) feet, six (6) inches, or thereabouts, to the termination of said wall, and thence still northerly, parallel with Avenue A, forty-nine (49) feet, ten (10) inches, or thereabouts; thence running easterly, and parallel with Tenth Street, twenty-three (23) feet, ten (10) inches; thence running southerly, parallel with Avenue A, forty-nine (49) feet, ten (10) inches, or thereabouts, to a point in the centre line in the party wall, dividing said lot and building from the lot and building on the east side thereof; thence again southerly, and parallel with Avenue A, through the centre of said party wall, fifty-five (55) feet, six (6) inches, or thereabouts; thence, still southerly, and parallel with Avenue A, four (4) feet, or thereabouts, to the northerly side of Tenth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of Tenth Street, twenty-four (24) feet, ten (10) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel Number Two.—All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 17th Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of Avenue A and Tenth Street; thence running easterly along the northerly line of Tenth Street twenty-four (24) feet; thence northerly, and parallel to Avenue A, one hundred and nine (109) feet, four (4) inches; thence westwardly, and parallel with Tenth Street, twenty-four (24) feet, to the easterly side of Avenue A; and thence southerly, one hundred and nine (109) feet, four (4) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York City, February 5th, 1895.

NATHAN L. HAHN, Referee.

EDWARD C. STONE, Esq., 256 Plaintiff's Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

f11-2aw3wM&Th&mh4&5

PROSPECT PLACE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—GOUVERNEUR KORTRIGHT, as Trustee of Sarah J. Taylor and LAWRENCE M. KORTRIGHT, as Trustee of Gouverneur Kortright, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land, situate in the City of New-York in the block bounded by and between First and Second Avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point on the easterly side of the private street called "Prospect Place," distant seventeen feet and one inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of the said Prospect Place and Forty-second Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Prospect Place (on a line parallel with the First Avenue, distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side thereof,) sixteen feet and eight inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street and through the centre line of the party wall between the said house and the house northerly adjoining the same, fifty-eight feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-second Street, and through the centre line of a party wall between the first-mentioned house and the house southerly adjoining the same, fifty-eight feet to the easterly side of Prospect Place at the point of beginning, and also (subject to the use and easement thereof for a private street or place) so much of the easterly half of Prospect Place as lies between the northerly and southerly lines of the said premises. Being a part of the same premises conveyed by the said Robert L. Cutting, as executor as aforesaid, to the said Griffith Tompkins by deed of even date with the said mortgage. —Dated New-York, February 27th, 1895.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 54 William Street, New-York.

f28-2aw3wTh&M&Mh21

PROSPECT PLACE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—ELIZA L. SANDS, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate in the City of New-York in the block bounded by and between First and Second Avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point on the easterly side of the private street called "Prospect Place," distant seventeen feet and one inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Prospect Place and Forty-second Street, and running thence northerly, along the easterly side of Prospect Place, (on a line parallel with First Avenue and distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side thereof,) sixteen feet and eight inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street and through the centre line of a party wall between the said house and the house northerly adjoining the same, fifty-eight feet; thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-second Street, and through the centre line of a party wall between the first-mentioned house and the house southerly adjoining the same fifty-eight feet to the easterly side of Prospect Place at the point of beginning, and also subject to the use and easement thereof for a private street or place, so much of the easterly half of Prospect Place as lies between the northerly and southerly lines of the said premises, being a part of the same premises conveyed by the said Robert L. Cutting, as executor as aforesaid, to the said Griffith Tompkins by deed of even date with the said mortgage. —Dated New-York, February 27th, 1895.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 54 William Street, New-York.

f28-2aw3wTh&M&Mh21

PROSPECT PLACE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—ELIZA L. SANDS, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate in the City of New-York in the block bounded by and between First and Second Avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point on the easterly side of the private street called "Prospect Place," distant seventeen feet and one inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Prospect Place and Forty-second Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Prospect Place, (on a line parallel with First Avenue and distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side thereof,) sixteen feet and eight inches; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second Street and through the centre line of a party wall between the said house and the house northerly adjoining the same, fifty-eight feet; thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, sixteen feet and eight inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-second Street, and through the centre line of a party wall between the first-mentioned house and the house southerly adjoining the same fifty-eight feet, to the easterly side of Prospect Place at the point of beginning, and also subject to the use and easement thereof for a private street or place) so much of the easterly half of Prospect Place as lies between the northerly and southerly lines of the said premises being a part of the same premises conveyed by the said Robert L. Cutting, as executor, as aforesaid, to the said Griffith Tompkins by deed of even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1895.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 William Street, New-York City, N. Y.

f28-2aw3wTh&M&mh21

PROSPECT PLACE.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JACOB ARMENS and others, as executors of the last will and testament of Eliza Hesselberg, deceased, plaintiffs, against ALEXANDER MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in the 26th day of February, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of February, 1895, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Smyth & Ryan, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain house and lot of land situate in the City of New-York in the block bounded by and between First and Second Avenues and Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the private street called "Prospect Place," distant seventeen feet and one inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of the said Prospect Place and Forty-second Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Prospect Place (on a line parallel with First Avenue distant one hundred and eight feet westerly from the westerly side thereof) sixteen feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with Forty-second Street and through the centre line of a party wall between the said house and the house northerly adjoining the same, fifty-eight feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Forty-second Street, and through the centre line of the party wall between the first-mentioned house and the house southerly adjoining the same, fifty-eight feet to the easterly side of Prospect Place at the point of beginning, and also (subject to the use and easement thereof for a private street or place) so much of the easterly half of Prospect Place as lies between the northerly and southerly lines of the said premises. Being a part of the same premises conveyed by the said Robert L. Cutting, as executor as aforesaid, to the said Griffith Tompkins by deed of even date with the said mortgage. —Dated New-York, February 27th, 1895.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 54 William Street, New-York.

f28-2aw3wTh&M&Mh21

BROAD STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN W. FARLEE et al., plaintiffs, against MARGARET C. BONNELL, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date February 11th, 1895, and thereafter entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on March 11th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain premises, with the buildings thereon, situated in the City of New-York, and known as No. 51 Broad Street, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Broad Street distant eighty (80) feet four inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broad Street with the northerly side of Beaver Street, running thence in an easterly direction and in a straight line nearly parallel to Beaver Street and through a party wall, sixty-one feet two and one-half (61 ft. 2½ in.) inches to a point which is seventy-four (74) feet seven (7) inches distant in a straight line from the northerly side of Beaver Street; thence in a northerly direction in a straight line and nearly parallel to Broad Street twenty-seven (27) feet to a point which is fifty-seven (57) feet five (5) inches distant from the easterly side of Broad Street; thence in a westerly direction in a straight line through a party wall fifty-seven (57) feet five (5) inches to the easterly side of Broad Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Broad Street twenty-eight (28) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Feb. 18th, 1895.

FREDERICK P. FORSTER, Referee.

HOLMES & ADAMS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 66 Broadway, N. Y. f14-2aw5wTh&M&mh8

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—CATHARINE W. CAMERON, plaintiff, against MOE ADLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of January, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the twelfth day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with Eighty-second Street twenty-two (22) feet four (4) inches; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-two (22) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 345 East Eighty-second Street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, February 14, 1895.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

GRAFF & BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 229 Broadway, New-York City.

f18-2aw3wM&Th&mh11

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND East One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet and six inches westerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Avenue A, or Pleasant Avenue; running thence westwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street six feet six inches; thence southwardly and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, twenty-five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet ten inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street one hundred and fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred feet, more or less, to land now or formerly of Morris Randell, and thence northwestwardly along said last-mentioned land, to the point or place of beginning. Being known on a map entitled "Map of Property in the 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Philip Milledoler, drawn from a survey of J. F. Bridges, Surveyor, November, 1850, by Richard Amerman, City Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York as Lots Number 14, (fourteen,) 15, (fifteen,) 16, (sixteen,) 17, (seventeen,) 22, (twenty-two,) 23, (twenty-three,) 24, (twenty-four,) 25, (twenty-five,) 26, (twenty-six,) and 27, (twenty-seven.) —Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

EIGHTH AVENUE AND FORTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH B. RICHARDSON and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and West Forty-third Street; running thence northeastwardly along the easterly line of the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches; thence southeastwardly and parallel with the said street one hundred feet; thence southwestwardly and parallel with the said avenue seventy-five feet three inches, to the northerly line of West Forty-third Street; and thence northwestwardly along the same one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. The said lots being known and designated as Numbers 610, 612, 614, 616 West Forty-third Street, and 767, 769 on the map of the Hermitage Farm, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Benjamin Richardson by two deeds one from Ellison C. Scott and wife, dated 26th August, 1835, recorded in said Register's office in Liber 347 of Conveyances, Page 55, and the other made by John F. Scott and wife, dated 22nd September, 1835, and recorded in said office in Liber 345 of Conveyances, Page 64.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against PATRICK WHELAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty feet westerly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; running thence southwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence westwardly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM O. BARTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street distant one hundred and eighty-three feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, (as widened;) running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches, to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, sixteen feet eight inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

THOMAS P. WICKES, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

mh4-2aw3wM&Th&mh26

THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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THIRD AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches northerly from the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Sixth Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-three feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 5.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 6.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant three hundred and nine feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 7.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Third Avenue distant seventy-three feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue; running thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet; thence southwardly parallel with Third Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-three feet to the westerly line of Third Avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 8.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant forty-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet; thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet nine inches, to the easterly line of Lexington Avenue; and thence northwardly, along the easterly line of Lexington Avenue twenty-seven feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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LEXINGTON AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 15.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty-two feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-eight feet three inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street; and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street twenty-eight feet three inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1895.

EDMOND KELLY, Referee.

GEO. F. DEMAREST, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

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EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against MARY E. BAILEY, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Samuel H. Bailey, deceased, and others, defendants.—Action No. 9.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 26th day of March, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh Street, distant two hundred and eighty-two feet and six inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street; running thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block

The United States Supreme Court Meets To-day—Some of the Great Lawsuits to be Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States will reassemble to-morrow, after a recess of a month, and a busy and fruitful session is anticipated. When the court adjourned early in February it had under consideration 110 cases. Of these, it is said, decisions will be rendered to-morrow in about sixty, altogether the greatest day's record in that line ever made by the court. Among the cases in which opinions may be expected are the following:

The Bate refrigerating patent suit, the question at issue being whether the date of the application or the date of issue of a patent granted by the United States shall determine the period of its existence when a patent for the same invention has been issued in a foreign country. Incidentally, patents involving fully $600,000,000 of capital in their development and operation are involved in the decision of this suit.

The water front case, from California, the decision in which will determine whether the water front of Oakland, in that State, belongs to the city, to the State of California, or to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which is now in possession.

The case of Frank A. and Percival B. Coffin, under sentence for wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank, which went to smash in the panic of 1893.

Guyot, liquidator of Fortin & Co., the glovemakers of France, vs. Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New-York. This case has in it the question, now for the first time submitted to the Supreme Court, whether or not a judgment obtained in a foreign court against a citizen of the United States may be enforced and collected in this country, and, if so, under what conditions.

The Consolidated Electric Company vs. the McKeesport (Penn.) Electric Company, involving the electric-light patent.

The United States vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, (two cases,) in which the Government seeks to upset the contract between the two corporations whereby other telegraph companies are prevented from erecting their lines on the railroad company's right of way.

The United States vs. Monroe Saulsberry, the famous Star Route mail contractor—six cases. These are suits to recover alleged illegal payments for services.

The controversy between the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Texas Pacific Railway Company over the enforcement of an order of the commission, and the "Social Circle case," presenting the long and short haul clause of the Commerce act for construction.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Court held in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 1:30 P. M.

Equity Calendar.—1—Binns vs. Zucker & Levitt C. Company. 2—American Exchange National Bank vs. Northwestern G. L. Company. 3—Ferris vs. Batcheller. 4—Briggs vs. Hutchins. 5—Albany & Hudson R. Company vs. Worthington. 6—National M. Co. vs. Brewster. 7—Illinois S. Company vs. Kilmer Manufacturing Company. 8—Thompson & N. Company vs. California V. Company. 9—Collins vs. Gleason. 10—Putnam vs. Brooker. 12—Binns vs. Union P. D. and G. Railway. 13—American C. Railway vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York. 14—Flummel vs. Guggenheim. 15—Huber vs. Guggenheim. 16—Beyer vs. Guggenheim. 17—Alder vs. Guggenheim. 18—Riechenbach vs. Guggenheim. 19—Gold vs. Guggenheim. 20—New Home Sewing Machine Company vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 21—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck. 23—Imperial C. Manufacturing Company vs. Stein. 24—Clark Thread Company vs. Armitage. 25—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 26—Lauferty vs. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company. 27—American P. T. Company vs. Fisher. 28—Neuton vs. Rider. 29—Macallen Company vs. General E. Company. 30—McKay & C. in. M. Company vs. Hay SS. & L. Company. 31—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 32—Same vs. Wichelman.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien, Follett, and Parker, J. J.—The court will be at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of hearing motions only. The calendar non-enumerated motions will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Parks vs. Thompson. 2—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Hosmer. 3—Jakratochvil vs. Cronin. 4—Boek vs. Webb. 5—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Super Heating Company. 6—Hawey vs. Stover. 7—Friedman vs. Baltansky. 8—Roebling vs. Neuhardt.

Class IV.—9—Sturges vs. Campbell. 10—Chester vs. Arkenburgh.

Class VI.—11—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Phillips.

Class VII.—12—Plock vs. Fanning.

Class VIII.—13—Goode vs. Brown. 14—Fassette vs. Brown. 15—Bell vs. Weinstein. 16—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 17—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 18—Bell vs. Clover Club. 19—Meyers vs. Vineberg. 20—Hansen vs. Klavaness. 21—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 22—Brauchhausen vs. Brauchhausen. 23—Butt vs. Smith. 24—Martzloff vs. Foster. 25—Matter of J. S. Conover & Co. 26—Friedlander vs. Corbin. 27—Nicolson vs. Nicolson. 28—Blatchford vs Van Dyke. 29—Magrane vs. Weber. 30—Kohn vs. Goldberg. 31—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 32—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Wavra. 33—Matter of Sutton. 34—Harbeck vs. Farrington. 35—Weir vs. Sullivan. 36—Smith vs. Edwards. 37—De Freitas vs. Brown. 38—Same vs. Post Express Printing Company. 39—Same vs. Greenhow. 40—Palmer vs. Palladium Printing Company. 41—Palmer vs. Collins. 42—Palmer vs. Post Express vs. Printing Company. 43—Palmer vs. Beers. 44—Palmer vs. Matthews. 45—Fischer vs. Slevin. 46—Matthews vs. De Logerot. 47—Elwell vs. De Logerot. 48—Weed vs. Donovan. 49—Mellen vs. Mellen. 50—Roarty vs. McDermott. 51—Washigton Life Insurance Company vs. Gray. 52—Same vs. Same. 53—O'Dillaway. 53—O'Brien vs. Hastings. 54—O'Brien vs. the Mayor, &c. 55—Frey vs. Ince. 56—Bank of Commerce of Salt Lake City vs. Diefenthaler. 57—Johnson vs. Thorne. 58—Cummins vs. Campbell. 59—Schindler vs. Tiensen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—122—Hershfield vs. Bopp. 167—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Company. 192—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 208—Waddington vs. Colgate. 217—Dollard vs. Roberts. 218—Cianchino vs. The Mayor, &c. 219—Elwell vs. Bender. 220—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Dunham. 221—Cleveland, L. & W. Railway Company vs. Kent. 222—Wilson vs. Ellison. 223—Corn vs. Stern. 224—Complete Electric Construction Company vs. Smith, Gray & Co. 225—Cormack vs. McNeill. 226—Rice vs. Geoghan. 227—Holbrook vs. McIntyre. 228—Fitzgerald vs. Davis.

Divorces.—2340—Rowland vs. Rowland. 1997—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 2333—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2675—Schwab vs. Schwab. 2676—Moncrieffe vs. Moncrieffe. 2677—O'Brien vs. O'Brien. 2679—Klinchefsky vs. Klinchefsky. 2681—O'Connell vs. O'Conneh. 2682—Kafud vs. Kafud. 2684—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 2343—Mangles vs. Mangles. 2683—Rudyard vs. Rudyard. 2759—Alten vs Alten. 2760—Zinsler vs. Zinsler. 2761—Unger vs. Unger. 2762—Kilduff vs. Kilduff. 2763—Bird vs. Bird. 2764—Beane vs. Beane. 2765—Burchsted vs. Burchsted. 2766—Griffin vs. Griffin. 2767—Swanson vs. Swanson. 2768—Dipolito vs. Dipolito.

Law and Fact.—2655—People ex rel. American Ring Company vs. Barker. 1452—Depferris vs. Shaven. 2637—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst. 866—Meyers vs. Munroe. 867—Smith vs. same. 2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 1130—Rau vs. Wertheim. 1610—Empire Buttonhole Machine Company vs. Wooster. 1913—Nash vs. Carpy. 1892—Cross vs. Oberscheimer. 764—Reilly vs. Freeman. 1476—Reid vs. Starr. 2011—Doremus vs. Bull. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1896—Hornthal vs. Fifnellite. 1898—Eichold vs. same. 1900—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1902—Stern vs. same. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1211—Cohen vs. Cohen. 360—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 995—Kyle vs. Rhodes. 733—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ransom. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

883—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 838—Lauber vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2351—Russell vs. same. 810—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 100—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2546—Cornell vs. same. 2685—Damsiger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 140—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

656—Elsas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2649—Stokes vs. La Montayne. 5569—Blinn vs. The Mayor, &c. 2768—Adams vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5849—Altschuler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2765—Driggs vs. Dean. 2919—Ruppert vs. Williams. 5590—Sickles vs. Campbell. 5876—Santini vs. Leary. 2346—Underwood vs. Greenhell. 12585—O'Neill vs. Jones. 2838—Hettrick vs. McLaughlin. 2855—Muschenheim vs. Renwick Club. 2905—Bridgman vs. Scott. 2916—Diekerhoff vs. Kessel. 2930—Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Berkleman. 2157—Tuft vs. Frohman. 2207—Dolan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 2480—Stelling vs. Groh. 2395—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 2745—Curtiss vs. Mott. 2732—Loeb vs. Ramsay. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 2137—Belden Machine Company vs. Moore.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2933.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J., Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar for March term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Humpfner vs. Humpfner. 2—Taylor vs. Du Bois. 3—Blakeman vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 4—Sutton vs. Self-Winding Clock Company. 5—Others vs. Belmont. 6—Forgeits vs. Preuss. 7—Hartley vs. Murtha. 8—Paris vs. Lynn. 9—Sproessig vs. Shedlinsky. 10—St. Amand vs. The Mayor, &c. 11—Bell vs. same. 12—Novety vs. Stanton.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1061—Landauer vs. Fischer. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1360—Ansler vs. Malling. 1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. 1323—Hartmann vs. Lohdin. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinhelmer vs. Mohr. 1363—Wilson vs. Union Railway Company. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1394—Turgerson vs. same. 846—Diedenhoff vs. Heller. 1140—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Claflin. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1351—Sterns vs. same. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Mayo vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1391—Abrams vs. The Mayor, &c. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1325—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 1393—Harris vs. Uffland. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

154—Barney vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 155—Same vs. same. 156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 57—Kalish vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 158—Simon vs. same. 159—Daly vs. same. 160—Brand vs. same. 161—Same vs. same. 162—Taggart vs. same. 115—Feldscher vs. same. 149—Jenkins vs. same. 280—Weill vs. same. 688—Kent vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 185—Stemmel vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company. 186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 150—Fishel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 151—Sweeney vs. same. 130—Schroeder vs. New-York Elevated Company. 149—Fuelte vs. same. 254—Hageman vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 255—Same vs. same.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—355—Rosenberg vs. Einstein. 256—Solomon vs. Cohn.

Law and Fact.—567—Scrotton vs. Kroder. 592—Pallatschek vs. Grieff. 720—Friedlander vs. Jacobs. 564—Muller vs. Scandinavian and Finlanders Emigrant Company. 489—Baron vs. Baron. 347—Hoyt vs. Crimora Manganese Company. 734—Frost vs. Frost. 528—Fisher vs. Gunn. 679—Brode vs. Feldman. 694—Gingras vs. Gingras. 731—McDonald vs. McDonald. 791—Stover vs. Chasse. 709—Von der Heide vs. Von der Heide. 747—Pohl vs. Pohl. 614—Linetzky vs. Linetzky.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

896—Larner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 923—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. 919—Bradley vs. Collins. 920—Goldberg vs. Ridley. 1213—Linde vs. Dowe. 1739—Shidloisky vs. Gorman. 956—Bell vs. Mullins. 940—Woodward vs. Jones. 942—Bolinger vs. same. 1219—Sommer vs. Schwick. 964—Murphy vs. Hopper. 829—Russell vs. the Mayor, &c. 982—Waldman vs. Russell Ice Cream Company. 1098—Burbank vs. Manning. 733—Kutner vs. Fargo.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1332—Zimmer vs. Power. 1144—Lapetra vs. Houston, West Street and Povonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1096—Bachrach vs. Taylor. 769—Ferrer vs. The Mayor, &c. 100—Engelhorn vs. Huffington. 775—Francis vs. The Mayor, &c. 714—Drennan vs. Carrington. 1243—Hamaske vs. Guenther. 1165—Kurkwitz vs. Houston, West Street and Povonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1223—Nye vs. Witten. 1114—Heagney vs. Brown. 1130—Simon vs. Strauss. 1100—Peacock vs. Darden. 517—Downs vs. Taylor. 960—Lighman vs. Houston, West Street and Povonia Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1685—Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 992—Hilliard vs. Garrison. 1217—Hill vs. Buttel. 1030—Dobson vs. Herbert. 709—Simmons vs. Newberger. 1431—Field vs. Interstate Street Railway Company. 1088—Marcus vs. Horner. 652—Pratt vs. Wallace. 201—Hogan vs. Cassol. 1150—McClymont vs. Butler Brothers. 1161—Little vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1138—Gottlieb vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonio Ferry Railroad Company. 720—Schnedtner vs. Goldstein. 1048—Brogan vs. Hagen. 645—Crothy vs. Ferlim. 1805—Wehle vs. United States Mutual Accident Association.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of—177 — Preiser. 193 — Margaret Harty. 195—Sarah Reilly. 196—William McAleamy.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph Beesley, Anton Ecks, Nicholas Connor, Thomas H. Cook, Samuel Bolton, Mahlon J. Woodruff, John J. Fuller, Lionel Moses. At 2 P. M.—Joseph Kahn, John A. Ott, John Gilmore, Alfred W. Bates, Charles Meade.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills—1017—Annie S. Flint. 1037—Dennis Hennessy. 1018—Thomas Moan. 988—Augustus M. Purdy. 1029—Cornelia F. Coster. 978—Robert L. Darragh. 1003—James Kelly. 1038—Julia Whitchurch. 1039—Jacob Neuvil or Newvil. 1040—Edward P. De Smedt. 1036—John Connor. 1041—Benjamin Stokes. Will of Sarah A. Havemever. 1042—James Little. 1043—Bertha Hamm. 1044—Thomas Hodyins. 1045—James Carland. 1035—James Hood Weight.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

843—Holmes vs. Kessler. 1249—Bernard vs. Bordes. 1390—Kell vs. Smith. 1376—Stewart vs. Hurowitz. 1398—Sicher vs. Brall. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 198—Bien vs. Ten Eyck. 1392—Weinsten vs. Hall. 3415—Eppers, Smith & Wieman Company vs. Macy. 1373—Bremner vs. Hallanan. 1391—Frobischer vs. Clancy. 1409—Robinson vs. Kelly. 1412—Moore vs. Donohue. 1413—Dietz vs. Ellers. 1400—Hutkoff vs. Gorman. 1424—Woolbach vs. Young. 2888—Meyer vs. Sexton. 863—Roma vs. Francolini. 3075—Gunthert vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1428—Fletcher vs. Hadden. 1429—Conway vs. Holler. 1432—Zimmerman vs. Tuchs. 3087—Buttre vs. Kerwin. 339—Berge vs. O'Donnell. 1419—Robinson vs. Martin. 436—Morris vs. Humphrey vs. Henderson. 416—Hamilton vs. Percy. 319—Faber vs. Bernbach. 428—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 427—Hanrahan vs. Kelly. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 638—Ehret vs. Raub. 321—Beub vs. Conaghan. 205—O'Kane vs. Harbeck. 885—Taylor vs. Bryant. 388—Union Square Bank vs. Schmit. 1307—Carey vs. Robertson. 1309—Jacobs vs. Well. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 1352—Kessler vs. Strobel. 216—Louis vs. Cohen. 882—Rogan vs. Schmitt. 653—Kessler vs. Schwartz. 838—Amblard vs. Frank. 362—Milne vs. Borgaro. 324—Pleser vs. Strauss. 1255—Edys vs. Halvorseen. 697—Clayton vs. Krauss. 782—Photo-Litho Transfer Company vs. Goullt. 603—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2714—Stern vs. Sexton. 1347—Goldstein vs. Rosenshine. 1226—Loweth vs. Pringle. 545—Elchhold vs. Tiffany. 1231—Moss vs. Ball Engine Company. 1298—Keister vs. Corporation of First Baptist Church. 928—Goge vs. Peetsch. 1335—Moltz vs. Moller. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 1139—Hurdt vs. Greif. 1340—Herrmann vs. Goldman. 1344—Kuhnert vs. De Kraft. 1346—Steiner vs. Lally. 1348—Consolidated Gas Company vs. Sullivan. 1349—Leavitt vs. Ryckman. 1350—Rosenfried vs. same. 1351—Volkman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1353—Prosser vs. Miller. 51—Randall vs. Hobbs. 734—Morris vs. Carvajoe. 1029—De Forest vs. Leavitt. 2980—Marshall vs. Elsen Vineyard Company. 1165—Fulton County National Bank vs. Bennett. 1169—Rycroft vs. Jacobson. 1170—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 1176—Abegg vs. Skerry. 3151—Curran vs. Sexton. 3152—Goddard vs. same. 3153—Dobson vs. same. 3154—Same vs. same. 1223—Herman vs. Finegold.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3279—Page vs. John Griffiths Cycle Company. 3380—Sickels vs. Keppick. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Ice Company. 1088—Calfano vs. Bove. 963—Fox vs. Schlessinger. 1218—Parsons Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 1219—Same vs. same. 1264—Murray vs. Crimmins. 1190—Parva vs. Duane. 951—Williams vs. Woodward. 1204—Madden vs. Brenden. 1223—Gowing vs. Warner. 946—Sokelsky vs. Union Bank. 170—Nones vs. Price. 189—Bloch vs. Dattelbaum. 1200—Weintraub vs. Schindler. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 1100—Hartman vs. Cohn. 1108—Grogan vs. Leykauf. 1265—Lietery vs. Kalser. 1271—Kelly vs. Woman's Hospital. 292—Mullen vs. Gyles. 1187—Ballinger vs. Meyer. 1209—Smith vs. Godfrey. 3531—Quaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3442—Mapes vs. Lore. 3390—Sickles vs. Mahler. 3391—Same vs. same. 95—Skedelsky vs. Malkin. 962—Liebermann vs. Vermilyea.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3170—Pottier & Stymus Company vs. Ramel. 3614—Boehm vs. Duffy. 3521—Brown vs. Lovell. 3392—Disken vs. Judson. 3467—Hanna vs. Gorman. 3488—State Bank vs. Talamo. 3538—Kumberger vs. Ramayon. 3579—Berg vs. Michael. 3402—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Hummer. 3527—Rolston vs. Robertson. 1406—Barnes vs. Mengis. 2778—E. De Brackeleer & Co. vs. Rock. 2846—Goodman vs. Kaiser. 3115—Harbaugh vs. Smith. 3239—Heineman vs. Friedman. 3413—Griffith vs. Inman Brothers' Construction Company. 2873—Ottenberg vs. Constandine. 3187—Hartman vs. Kraus. 3437—Nicol vs. Neuman. 3481—Lorsch vs. Okle. 3000—Bruce vs. La Blacke. 3403—Chipley vs. Wallach. 2732—Jacobs vs. McCarthy. 2137—Henriol vs. Loewenstein. 3404—Fessender vs. Simon Blaut Company. 3519—Rochmoritz vs. Congregation G. C. K. W. Verein. 3143—Abramson vs. Arendt. 3093—Kaufman vs. Nachman. 3475—Flech vs. Hoffman. 3158—Esberg-Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company vs. Rosenstein. 3407—Wimans vs. Fox. 3590—Schimper vs. Tuttle. 2965—Wilhelm vs. Schofield. 2472—Carbon Dioxide and M. Company vs. Steele. 3273—Potts vs. Juch. 3587—Johnson vs. Zollikoffer. 3556—Ede, Brackeleer & Co. vs. Flanagan. 3563—Barrus vs. Voorhis. 3486—Felgel vs. Averill. 3539—Sacks vs. Levy. 2990—Haas vs. Tolk. 2784—Jackson vs. Ryan Benefit Society. 3307—Wunever vs. Keeley.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—142—Strevell vs. H. Furber Company. 163—Anderson vs. Van Orden. 169—Donaghy vs. Rouke. 172—Besant vs. Hynes. 173—Whaten vs. Gorton. 174—Connell vs. Grandlé.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1435.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the people.

1—George Murray, (2.) 2—Joseph Stern. 3—Lawrence Lawlor. 4—John Lany and Frederick Pfeiffer. 5—Frank Clyark and Henry Gleason. 6—Gustav Werner. 7—Thomas Callahan. 8—Samuel Marks. 9—Max Krause. 10—Max Weinstein. 11—Giuseppi Bruno. 12—Tony Morl.

Pleadings.—1—Jennis O'Leary. 2—Andrew B. Dick. 3—Thomas J. Van Brunt. 4—Frank E. Smith. 5—John F. A. Hoort, (4.) 6—John Ryan. 7—Mulford T. Dunn. 8—Louis Cohn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the people.

1—Samuel Manges. 2—Charles Sheridan. 3—John Howard. 4—Henry Schroder. 5—John Brown. 6—Curt Fleischauer. 7—Clara Smith. 8—William Young and Robert Jones. 9—Frank Smith. 10—Michael D. Corcoran. 11—Tiny Wolf. 12—John Regan. 13—Vincenzo Sileleo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

1—John Barrett and Thomas F. Maher. 2—Edward Evans. 3—Charles Kelly. 4—John O'Hern. 5—Mary Mystrom and Louis Teresco. 6—Henry D. Perigney. 7—Henry Finkelstein. 8—Thomas C. Mantell. 9—Jacob Rose and John Willeton. 10—George Ryan and William Kelly. 11—William Fallon. 12—John F. A. Hoort. 13—Allan Garfield. 14—Wong Yin, Young Wey, Lee Gee, Lee Sing, and Lin Joe. 15—Salem Abooshacra and Skinder Burssoon. 16—Henry Wierck.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Dean vs. Kings—Thomas Allison. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Wilson—William C. Holbrook. Gager vs. McLean, (2 cases) —John H. Judge. Matter of Munroe—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Barret, J.—Roosevelt vs. Behrman—Wilson L. Cannon, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Prior, J.—Matter of Cohn—O. H. Sanderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—McCready vs. Central Safe Deposit Company—Charles Wehle.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—David Michel vs. John H. Fagan—Sidney Harris.

CITY COURT—Ehrlich, C. J.—James V. Schenck, executor, vs. John R. Foley—Walter H. Underwood.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.; Part II.—Stover, J.

692—Prout vs. Chisholm. 488—Griffith vs. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 1617—Cahill vs. Joyce. 1925—Ryan vs. Sperry. 1865—Clark vs. Clark. 255, 256, and 257—Leary vs. Morris et al. 88—Nutting vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 786—Durdy vs. Stewart and another. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 867—Valentine vs. Thompson. 868—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company. 775—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gabb. 792—Putz vs. Engel. 1382—Vickers vs. Butterhall. 3383—Milburn vs. Dynamite Company. 2578—Donovan vs. Morris. 1678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 829—Cole vs. Sulphur Company. 806—Larson vs. Globe Insurance Company. 857—Gourlan vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 869—May vs. McKane. 455—Miller vs. Housatonic Railroad. 724—Neller vs. City of Brooklyn. 379—Allen vs. Damon. 842—Clifford vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 847—Eppig vs. Treptow. 578—Chase vs. Ward. 621—Hannan vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 841—Magner vs. Kabatschick. 248—Eldridge vs. Ross. 627—Roberts vs. Forbes.

Highest number reached on regular call, 893.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J.

1—Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge vs. City of Brooklyn. 2—James Haegele vs. the Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3—David M. Tory vs. Francis A. Waters. 4—William B. Davenport, &c., as administrator, &c., of Patrick J. Kelly, deceased, vs. the Supreme Council of the Legion of Justice. 5—Antonio Zummo vs. John L. Bough et al. 6—Frank Morrill vs. same. 7—Henry C. Wintringham vs. Frederick C. Whitney. 8—Constance Winsor, by William N. Ford, her guardian ad litem, vs. Anna M. Winsor. 9—Catharine Schoenmaker et al. vs. Leonard Bass. 10—Boomer & Boschert Press Company vs. the Staten Island Feed Company. 11—Mary Garvey vs. Ellen Farrell. 12—Thomas A. Gelston vs. Kings County Brewing Company. 13—John Lannon vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company. 14—Michael Seltz vs. Joseph Clear et al. 15—Patrick B. Hanlon vs. William Glacier. 16—Alfred E. Overton vs. Anna R. Overton. 17—Herman Metz vs. Benjamin Goerke. 18—Mary E. Robert vs. the Board of Supervisors of Kings County and Cornelius Furgueson, as Supervisor, &c. 19—Katharine R. Jackson vs. same. 20—Ellen A. Robert et al. vs. same. 21—Daniel Robert vs. same. 22—Thomas Carpenter et al. vs. Matilda Carpenter et al. 23—Mary Ann Ryan, as administratrix of James Ryan, deceased, vs. William P. Dillon et al., as executors of Charlotte Ryan, deceased, et al. 24—James S. Hall vs. James A. Roberts, as Controller, &c. 25—Hannah Schiller, as executrix, &c., of Elizabeth C. Beard, deceased, vs. Michael Malone, impleaded, &c. 26—Catharine Allen, as administratrix, &c., vs. Mary Connelly. 27—Amy Williams vs. George E. Toufler et al., as trustees, &c. 28—Mary Jane Reilly, as administratrix, &c., of Peter F. Reilly, deceased, vs. Peter F. Reilly, Jr. 29—Effingham L. Nichols, as executor, &c., of Seabury Treadwell, deceased, vs. Samuel Lenox Treadwell, individually, &c., et al. 30—Rosa Neuffler vs. Wilhelmina Clauss, individually and as executor, &c., et al. 31—Thomas Cochran, as trustee, &c., vs. Anglo-American Dry Dock, &c., Company. 32—James H. McKay vs. George H. McAdam, as administrator, &c., of Mary Ann Lawrence, deceased. 33—Herman W. Schmitz, as receiver, &c., vs. John Thomas Henningsen. 34—Maria McGinley, as administratrix, &c., of Hugh McGinley, deceased, vs. George H. McAdam, as administrator, &c., of Mary Ann Lawrence, deceased. 35—James F. Pendleton, as receiver, &c., of James A. Kane vs. Thomas Corrigan et al. 36—Katharina H. Fetzer vs. Charles Woell, as administrator, &c. 37—In the matter of the application of Frank Gallagher for a mandamus vs. William V. Bennett, Supervisor, &c. 38—Joseph J. Kittie vs. Jacobus Lake et al., as Commissioners in the matter of the opening of West Thirty-third Street, Gravesend, &c. 39—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Mary C. Jansen, as executrix, &c. 40—Norman S. Dike, as receiver, &c., vs. Anthony J. Drexel et al. 75—Joseph Michel vs. Max Koch et al. 95—Lida Hall vs. Frank E. Hall. 98—Frederick H. Jury vs William S Kaufman et al. 109—Caroline E. Girty vs. Standard Oil Company of New-York.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

1120—Faurot vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 963—Wynne vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1067—Wyckoff vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1962—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 959—Hughes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1022—Grady vs. Gallaghan. 1101—McCabe vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 661—Muller, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1154—Suthergill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1014—Mertz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 990—Hanscom vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1914—Jones, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1072—Malley vs. Callaghan. 1120—Stirling vs. McKeever et al. 731—Byrnes vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1118—Smith vs. Weed. 344—Fox, infant, vs. Le Comte. 907—Maher vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 479—Warren vs. Donnelly. 972—Elsis vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 873—Schwarz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1078—Rogerson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1015—Courtney, Sheriff, &c., vs. Eighth Ward Bank. 326—Banta, administrator, &c., vs. Grossarth. 972—Demond vs. Brooklyn City Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 23—Peyroux vs. Keens. 3—Stevens et al. vs. Huber et al. 188—Hoffman vs. Hoffman. 176—Berger vs. Berger. 1390—Capulkino vs. Vogel, &c. 186—Laisa vs. Laisa. 38—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad et al. 170—Kuhnla vs. Martin et al. 1650—Newman et al. vs. City of Brooklyn. 183—Nassau Electric Railroad vs. White, Commissioner, &c. 132—O'Brien vs. O'Brien et al. 193—Ledworth et al. vs. Proskey. 194—Landow vs. Conningsby. 195—Harris et al. vs. Simpson et al. 196—Rickerd vs. Rickerd. 197—Coakley vs. Coakley. 198—McDermott vs. Rooney et al. 199—Scheidt, administrator, &c., vs. Creamer et al. 200—Tolle vs. Wilms. 201—Whigam vs. O'Brien. 202—Bechtluft vs. Grage et al. 204—Canda & Co. vs. Cehio.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Will

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA

A Busy Season Planned for Crews and the Baseball Teams.

TRACK CANDIDATES HARD AT WORK

The Moral Support of the President and Financial Support of the Students Is All Now Asked for.

Columbia's 'Varsity crew has been putting in some excellent work during the last week, and hails these few mild days with delight, for they herald the approach of Spring, and therefore active preparation on the river. The boathouse has not as yet been moved from its present position on the Harlem to its future position on the Hudson below the college buildings. It is expected that the removal will be made in a few weeks, or as soon as possible, for not until then can either the 'Varsity or the freshman crew enjoy practice on open water.

The 'Varsity crew has been rowing in the following order: Pierrepont, stroke; MacGregor, No. 7; Carter, 6; Fish, 5; Prentice, 4; Schneider, 3; Herbdy, 2, and Pressprich, bow.

Nathan, Putnam, Irving, Miles, and Randolph have also been retained for the crew.

Both the freshman and 'Varsity crews are delighted with the accommodations afforded by the Macy villa, which has recently been given to them to occupy while in training. It is on the southeast corner of the campus. It is a commodious three-story brick building. In the basement are a large kitchen, a laundry, a storeroom, and servants' quarters. On the ground floor there are two entrance halls, four large bedrooms, with small rooms adjacent, and a pantry. The entrance hall on the north side of the house was originally a dining room, but owing to the opening of the street the southern entrance was closed.

On the second floor are two rooms corresponding to the entrance halls on the first floor. One of these will be used as a dining room and the other as a sitting room. Both these rooms have large open fireplaces and are connected with the kitchen by dumbwaiters. There are also on this floor four bedrooms, with small rooms adjacent. On the top floor there are eight bedrooms. There are two bathrooms on each floor. The windows on the first floor open on broad piazzas, which surround the whole house, affording a beautiful view of the Hudson and the Palisades.

Each man in the crew will have to furnish his own room, as the expenses of furnishing the whole house would be more that the union could meet. Perhaps no other crew in the country has so commodious and substantial training quarters as Columbia now possesses. The air which sweeps over Cathedral Heights from the Hudson is invigorating, the scenery beautiful, the cottage is apart from the noise and bustle of the city; in fact, the crew now has everything which will tend to make it a crack one.

In the "gym" the freshman crew has been steadily at work under the supervision of Starr Taintor, who is doing his best to develop a first-rate crew. The crew has been rowing in the following order during the last few weeks: Haight, stroke; Longacre, No. 7; Mortimer, 6; R. Pierrepont, 5; Morris, 4; Machen, 3; Keppel, 2, and Barclay and Smith, bow; substitutes, Monoet, Lewis, and Benjamin.

The Baseball Association has for the second time unanimously decided not to join the Athletic Union, but to remain apart, the members feeling that the affairs of the association could be conducted this year better as a separate body than as a part of the union.

After looking over all the available grounds in the vicinity of New-York, the management has decided to practice at Manhattan Field for the last two weeks in March. The battery candidates will be the only ones who will use a ball at all until that time. During the first week of out-of-door work all the men will be tried, but in the second week the number will be reduced to fourteen, which number will constitute the team and substitutes.

The following games have been arranged by the management:

March 27—Princeton at Princeton.
March 30—College of the City of New-York at New-York.
April 3—Union College at New-York.
April 6—Lehigh College at Southbethlehem.
April 16—West Point at West Point.
April 20—Lafayette at New-York.
May 4—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
May 11—Rutgers at New-Brunswick.
May 18—Lafayette at Easton.
May 25—Oritani Field Club at Hackensack.
May 30—Wesleyan at Middletown.
June 1—Cornell at Ithaca.

A game will be arranged with University of Pennsylvania in New-York.

The candidates for the track athletic team now number over fifty. The following is taken from the Columbia Spectator:

"For the last ten days the men have been faithfully at work in the college gymnasium, and under the difficulties that are encountered are doing well. The material is very promising, and can be rounded into a winning team if we have, primarily and chiefly, the moral support of President Low and that of the deans of the different schools, and, secondly, the financial support, to the extent of $1 per man, of every student in the university. The fact that President Low's support is earnestly requested may seem out of place to some; but track athletics cannot succeed in this college unless President Low indorsed the organization."

It is quite probable that the above will lead President Low to make some public statement in the near future. The following are the best records made thus far in indoor work: 100-Yard Dash—Ballin. 0:10 1-5; 220-Yard Dash—Ballin, 0:22 1-5; Quarter-Mile Run—Jones, 0:51 4-5; 120-Yard Hurdle—De Salazar, 0:16 3-5; Throwing the Hammer—Ball, 93 feet; Putting the Shot—Ball, 36 feet; Malf-Mile Run—Castleman, 2:05; Mile Run—Bacon—4:40; Two-Mile Bicycle—Baxter, 5:00; One-Mile Bicycle—Fearing, 2:26; Broad Jump—N. Bijur; High Jump—Jones, 5 feet 10 inches; Pole Vault—Bowman, 10 feet 3 inches.

H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., is Treasurer of the University Club, in place of H. W. Bull, who has gone abroad.

G. W. Case, '97, Law, Captain of the Yale University nine of 1894, will play with Orange Athletic Club this year.

The freshmen held a large mass meeting for the purpose of awakening a more active interest in the freshmen crew. Addresses were made by J. H. Prentice, Captain of the 'Varsity crew, and Starr Taintor, the coach of the freshman crew. What effect the meeting will have upon the lethargic freshmen remains to be seen.

BASEBALL PRACTICE AT PRINCETON

Promising Prospect for a Strong 'Varsity Team—Gymnastic Exhibitions.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 3.—The baseball practice in the cage has been going on now for about ten days at Princeton, and from the showing of the men the prospects for the season of 1895 is more promising than it has been for several years. There are at present about thirty new men practicing daily in the cage for the various positions, distributed as follows: Catcher—Titus, '96; Vanderpool, '98; Atland, '98. First base—Graves, '98; Brokaw, '97. Second base—Reiter, '98; Walker, '98; Churchman, '98; Sankey, '97; Butler, '98. Third base—B. Thompson, '97; '96. Outfield—Francis, '95; F. Allen, '96; Thompson, '96; Small, '96; Bruen, '96; Wheeler, '97; Pardee, '97; Von Krug, '97; Barrett, '98; Suter, '98; Evans, '97; Dunn, '98; Thompson, '98; Rickey, '98; Dickerman, '98; Canning, '98; Thomas, '98, and Parsons, '98.

This list does not include any of the old men, nor the candidates for pitcher, the work of the latter being still confined to exercise in the gymnasium.

None of the members of last year's team have as yet been allowed to begin practice, but they are expected in the cage the first of next week. If the weather is suitable, Capt. Brooks hopes to have the men out on the field within the next two weeks, as the first game of the season is scheduled for March 27 with Columbia.

But two places were made vacant on last year's team by the graduation of last year's classes. Capt. Mackenzie, in left field and Phil King at second base are the men who will not return. The field position can readily be filled, either from substitutes or from the new men. Suter, '98, is considered one of the most promising candidates for the outfield position. If "Jerry" Bradley does not go into the box—and he porbably cannot do so, owing to a weak arm—he will be a strong candidate for outfield, as also will be ex-Capt. Trenchard of football fame. Both these men played in the outfield at times last season.

In the infield a far more serious question faces Capt. Brooks. It will be difficult to fill Phil King's old place at second base. The present plan is for Capt. Brooks himself to go to that position, while Pierre Ward, who was a substitute last season, will probably be tried at short. But Ward and Brooks are both very short men, and this arrangement is considered by many as leaving a weak spot in the team. If Reiter, '98, who is also trying for second, shows 'Varsity form it is quite possible that he will be given a chance to cover second, Capt. Brooks remaining at short. Reiter comes from Pennington School, where he played second several seasons, and is said to be a good batter.

A departure from the usual custom will be made this year, and a sufficient number of men will be reserved throughout the season to constitute a regular second team. By this means a game will be played every day between the 'Varsity and the second nine, thus affording the 'Varsity a better means of practice than they have had in past years. It is hoped by this to develop players, and such men as may prove themselves fit will from time to time be taken from the second nine to the 'Varsity. The uniforms for the second nine will be furnished by the baseball association, and they will be allowed all the privileges of the 'Varsity men, with the exception of the training table. This is a new undertaking on the part of the 'Varsity management, and it is hoped that it will prove successful, not only in giving the 'Varsity practice, but also in developing material for next year's team. The second nine will be allowed several games with out-of-town teams, and it is hoped that in many ways this nine may take the place of the numerous scrub teams which have in past years been in the habit of playing out-of-town games, and have often worked to the disadvantage rather than the elevation of athletics at Princeon.

The students of Princeton are very much pleased with the favorable showing made by the gymnastic team in their recent joint exhibition with Yale at New-Haven. Director Goldie believes, as a result of that meeting, that intercollegiate gymnastics will soon be put on much the same basis as other branches of athletics, and regular contests will be held between the larger colleges, probably under Amateur Athletic Union regulations.

Princeton has been invited to send wrestlers to compete in the indoor championships at Yale. The invitation will be accepted, and the men are now practicing in the gymnasium in preparation for the event. Among those who are expected to enter are Nelson Poe, '97; J. P. Wheeler, '97, and Hall, '98, in the lightweight; E. B. Turner, '96; Reiter, '98, and R. Ralph Wherry, '95, in the middleweight, and A. L. Wheeler, '95; Dudley Riggs, '97, and F. P. Ohl, '98, in the heavyweight.

Manager Leonard of the gymnastic team, has scheduled exhibitions at Trenton, for March 27, under the auspices of the Trenton Young Men's Christian Association; at East Orange, for March 16, under the auspices of the Orange Athletic Club, and at Philadelphia, on April 25, under the direction of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy. Regular practice in the Bonner gymnasium is held three nights each week in preparation for these events.

Capt. McColl expects to send representatives to the annual championship of the American Athletic Union. Men will be entered in the double horizontal bars, in the rings, in the tumbling, and in the rope-climbing contest. The men likely to be sent are Edward B. Turner, '96, for the bars and tumbling; George G. Blackwood, '96, in the rings and rope climbing; Ralph Derr, '96, in the tumbling; Charles Browne, '96, on the bar, and Capt. McColl, '95, on the rings, bar, and tumbling.

Capt. James of the track team has begun preparations for the Spring work. By a new arrangement, Capt. James will be assisted in developing the new men, by specialists among the old men. A. C. Tyler, '97, who recently broke the Princeton record in the pole valut, is to have charge of the candidates for this event; R. Weber, '97, will coach the high jumpers; Knox Taylor, '95, will look after the weights, and H. A. McNulty, '95, will take care of the short distance runners. The long distance men are participating in the cross-country runs, under Capt McNulty of the University Harriers. It is believed that with the new material at the disposal of Capt. James, and with hard and regular work by the candidates, a track team can be placed in the field which will retrieve Princeton's lost position in track athletics, and be a credit to the institution.

HARVARD OARSMEN ENCOURAGED

Less Shifting of Positions in the Boat—A Spring Football Squad.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3.—For the first time in months, four men in the Harvard boat have held the same positions for nearly a week. These are the stern four—stroke, Hollister; No. 7, Stevenson; 6, Shepard, and 5, Perkins. In view of Mr. Watson's methods it would be unsafe to predict that these are fixtures, but the college is encouraged at even this approach to a final arrangement. The bow four receive their daily shaking up, but seem to be crystallizing into the following order: No. 4, Manning or Lewis; 3, Jennings; 2, Fennessy; bow, Bullard, with Watriss and Fox as possibilities.

Hollister and Stevenson ventured on the river in a pair-oar last week. The river is still frozen, but they found a short stretch of open water in which to practice, under the coaching of Capt. Bullard.

No one was surprised at Bullard's election from temporary to permanent Captain of the crew. He has been a faithful worker, and has sobered down wonderfully under the responsibilities of the temporary Captaincy. Fennessy, the only other probable candidate, has been on the second crew for a month, and is hopelessly out of the race for stroke oar, where he has sat for the last two years. Mr. Watson has evidently acted on the theory that Fennessy must get over the idea that he is the best oar in college before he can be of any real use.

Dr. Sargent is endeavoring to restore gymnasium work to the place it held before it was crowded out by the more exciting sports of baseball and football. A meeting of schools and colleges has been called for March 12 at the Boston Athletic Association to organize a gymnastic association. Dr. Sargent's plan is to have a fixed set of exercises on different pieces of apparatus, appointed each year by a committee. Every school and athletic organization should form a team, finally reduced to eight men, these teams to meet in competition during the Winter, and the winners to have a final tournament in the Spring. The points to be marked would be the precision, grace, and finish of the individual and team work.

Harvard is only luke warm on the project of sending an intercollegiate team to England, as might be inferred from her not voting on the question. The principal difficulty lies in the decided opposition of Yale. Harvard men are ready to admit that an American team with no Yale men on it would not be all-American. Moreover, it seems as though Yale had good grounds for her opposition. The trip would interfere seriously with the proposed meeting between the New-York Athletic Club and the London Athletic Club, for to those men who wish to enter both it would mean seven months' steady training—Mott Haven in May, England in July, and the Fall meeting in September or October. Added to this is Yale's claim that it is Oxford's turn for a return match in America, so that altogether Yale's position is a strong one.

Capt. Arthur Brewer of the 'Varsity football just as though the fate of football were not hanging in the balance. As usual, the squad will contain a few of the veteran players, but mostly such promising new men as Capt. Brewer wishes to develop.

The Athletic Committee has voted to send a reply to the recent resolution of the Faculty regarding intercollegiate football. The reply will not be made public until it has been received by the Faculty at its meeting next Tuesday. It is confidently expected, however, that the committee will report that it is inadvisable to abolish intercollegiate football at present in view of certain reforms by which it is hoped that the incidental evils will be corrected.

The Mott Haven sprinters are kept at work on the outdoor board track. On Thursday the men were timed for 220 yards, and several men broke the track record for that distance. F. H. Bigelow, a freshman, left the figures at 24⅘ seconds. Another Harvard record was broken at the Roxbury Latin School games, where W. W. Hoyt, '98, cleared 10 feet 8 inches in the pole vault.

CITY COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES.

A Good Schedule Arranged and Three New Men Needed.

The chances of getting together a good baseball team at the City College this season are exceedingly bright. Of last year's team there still remain in college Kohlman, '96, and Lyons, '98, pitchers; Roberts, '95, catcher; Fuentes, '98, Mahoney, '95, and Patterson, '98, fielders. McSorley, last year's Captain, is away on leave of absence, and probably will play in his usual position, that of third base, again this year. This will leave first base, second base, and shortstop positions to be filled. Patterson, '98, who was elected Captain of the team for this year, is a fine player, being a sure hitter and an exceptionally good outfielder. Manager Harry Curtis has arranged the following games:

March 30—Columbia College, at Columbia Oval.
April 6—New-York University, at New-York.
April 13—Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn.
April 20—Seton Hall, at South Orange, N. J.
April 26—Trinity College, at New-York.
April 27—Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick, N. J.
May 11—General Theological Seminary, at New-York.
May 18—West End Athletic Club, at Somerville.
June 13—Fordham College, at Fordham.
June 18—Cornell College, at Ithaca, N. Y.
June 22—Arlington Athletic Club, at Arlington.

The track athletic team has availed itself of the opportunity to use the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and the scene there every afternoon convinces one that the College of the City of New-York will make a desperate effort to gain some points at Berkeley Oval in the Spring. The most promising of those in training are Wechsler, ('95,) Roll, ('97,) Cremin, ('98,) in the sprints; Deignan, ('95,) Bennett, ('95,) Gerard, ('98,) in the middle-distance runs; Jellinghaus, ('97,) Geoghegan, ('96,) Allmuth, ('96,) in the mile, and Ottman, ('98,) Schultz, ('98,) and Morrill, ('97,) in the bicycle.

At a meeting last week the tennis association was reorganized and a new board of officers elected. It is: President—Harry J. A. Curtis, '95; Vice President—F. A. Allmuth, '95; Treasurer—G. V. Lyons, '98; Secretary—C. Galicenstein, '95; Manager—H. Fisher, '95; Custodian—W. M. Wechsler, '95.

As soon as the ground is in good condition courts will be laid out and daily practice be encouraged. A certain gentleman connected with the college has signified his intention of presenting a cup to be competed for by the members of the association.

The bicycle club, which has been practically dormant during the Winter, has elected new officers and laid plans for the approaching season.

DARTMOUTH'S ATHLETIC MEET.

J. E. R. Hayes Won the Most Points—No Records Broken.

HANOVER, N. H., March 3.—The annual meet of the Dartmouth Athletic Association took place yesterday afternoon in Bissell Hall. No records were broken. The judges were Profs. Worthen and Patten and Gymnasium Director Charleston. J. E. R. Hayes of Somersworth won the most points.

Events and winners follow:

Fifteen Yard Dash.—J. E. R. Hayes, Somersworth, first, 0:2 1-5; T. C. Ham, East Barrington, second.
Fence Vault.—J. E. R. Hayes, first, 6 feet 6 inches; T. C. Ham, second, 6 feet 1 inch.
Running High Jump.—F. F. Bennis, Brooklyn, first, 5 feet 1 inch; E. F. Riesz, Peoria, Ill., second.
Heavy-Weight Boxing.—E. H. Joslyn, Keene D. M. C., won two out of three from Moulton.
High Dive.—John C. Moulton, Laconia, first, 5 feet 3 inches; J. W. Pollard, Haverhill, Mass., 5 feet 2 inches.
Rope Climb.—J. E. R. Hayes, 0:6 1-5; I. J. Cox, Philadelphia, 0:7⅘.
Potato Race.—T. C. Ham first, W. F. Kelley, Bradford, Mass., second.
Three Broad Jumps.—A. W. Clark, first, 29½ feet; J. E. R. Hayes second.
High Kick.—Stuart Wesson, Worcester, Mass., first, 8 feet 4½ inches; H. W. Clark second.
Obstacle Race.—W. H. Ham first, B. C. Taylor, Marlborough, second.
Hop, Skip, and Jump.—H. W. Clark first, 25 feet 11 inches; J. E. R. Hayes second.
Rope Skip.—J. P. Leahy, Middleborough, Mass., first, with 306 jumps; F. P. Bennis second, 292 jumps.

An exhibition on parallel bars was given by J. H. W. Pollard and Hugh Tabor of Hanover, H. P. Patty of Waltham, Mass., and H. W. Clark.

Their Ball Team a Good One.

The 'varsity team of the University of the City of New-York promises to be a crack one. The candidates for the nine make the scene a lively one in the "gym" each afternoon, displaying unusual earnestness and enthusiasm. The schedule as completed will include the best colleges in the East. The games already scheduled are: March 30, St. Francis Xavier, at New-York; April 6, College of the City of New-York, at New-York; April 11, Wesleyan, at New-York; April 13, Fanwood Athletic Club, at New-York; April 20, Audubon Athletic Club, at New-York; April 24, General Theological Seminary, at New-York; April 27, Union, at Schenectady; May 15, Rutgers, at New-Brunswick.

Games with Princeton, Lafayette, Lehigh, Trinity, Williams, Columbia, Syracuse, and West Point are being negotiated for.

Lacrosse the Game at Stevens.

HOBOKEN, March 3.—Last week's Spring weather permitted the lacrosse candidates to indulge in practice on the campus at Stevens, and the showing made argued well for the prospects of 1895. The chief weakness will evidently be in the lightness of the material, since the stick handling is rather above the average shown so early in the season. About thirty candidates made the mud fly last Wednesday in their efforts to juggle the elusive ball, and at times the exhibition was very pretty. On Thursday an indoor game with some old lacrosse experts of the Orange Athletic Club was held at Brick Church in the Tennis Building of the O. A. C. The small space and poor light made the play of both teams very inaccurate, but occasional displays of brilliant work kept the audience enthusiastic. The final score after an hour's brisk work was 10 to 7 in favor of the Stevens men, the large score being a direct consequence of the poor light which severely handicapped the goalkeepers.

The management is making arrangements with President Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club to hold some of the more important games of lacrosse at Manhattan Field, where they will be more accessible to New-Yorkers.

METROPOLITAN CRICKET AFFAIRS

Changes to be Made at Annual Meeting of the District League To-night.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will be held to-night, and some interesting developments are promised. The clubs which have hitherto formed the Second Section have been for some time dissatisfied with the league, and recently they organized another league, with the title of New-York Cricket Association. The officers, or those most interested in its success, have worked so well that the limit of eight clubs has been already reached. The clubs which are the prime movers in the new organization are the Harlem, the Columbia, the Kings County, the St. George, and the St. George's Athletic Club, all formerly members of the league.

These clubs have not yet resigned from the Metropolitan League, but will do so either to-night or during the month. They consider they are entitled to their pro rata share of the funds in the league treasury, and they will move for it to be paid over to them. It is not likely that their motion will be carried, but the league will be reduced by their resignations, and it is probable that the number of clubs in it will be further reduced by several contemplated amalgamations. This voluntary reduction is what the best clubs in the league have been looking for for some time. It is admitted that the policy of admitting every applicant for membership is faulty, and that the league has outgrown its proportions. It will probably be limited to, at most, eight clubs when the constitution is revised, and a thorough reorganization of the body is needed.

With five clubs forming its membership, it will be in a similar position to the clubs in Philadelphia, which compete for the Halifax Cup. These play a very interesting schedule, and at the same time allow for visits to other cities and the entertainment of visiting teams. Clubs like the Staten Island Cricket Club and the New-Jersey Athletic Club would like to be in a similar position, for they consider that the large schedule takes up too much time and allows nothing for outside games.

CENTREVILLES BEAT WANDERERS

Opening Game of the National Association Football League.

The National Association Football League started its championship series of games yesterday. There was a large crowd present to witness the opening contest between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Centreville Athletic Club at the Varuna Boat Club grounds, South Brooklyn.

The Wanderers, unfortunately, were deprived of their regular goal keeper through an accident, and thus handicapped they were defeated rather easily by 5 goals to 2. The Centrevilles, however, played a strong game all through, and there is no doubt that the best team won. The ground was muddy, heavy, and in some places covered with water, but the players stuck gamely to their work until the end. Coupar did fine work on the Centrevilles' forward line and Wilson never missed anything at full back, while for South Brooklyn McGuire certainly did the best work and was well backed up by Mason and Stubbs.

The teams lined up as follows:

Centrevilles.	Positions.	Brooklyn W'd'rs.
Bowers	Goal	Newman
Wilson	Right full back	Patrick
Winters	Left full back	Morton
Fitzpatrick	Right half back	McGuire
Campbell	Centre	Stubbs
Barnes	Left half back	Lamb
J. Spavin	Right wing	Gemmill
Coupar	Right wing	Brown
Oliver	Centre	Mason
Grundy	Left wing	Young
G. Spavin	Left wing	Walsh

Referee—Thomas Walker, New-Rochelle F.C. Linesmen—W. Southern for Brooklyn Wanderers, J. Davidson for Centrevilles. Goals kicked—By Oliver, (2,) Grundy, Coupar, and Spavin for Centrevilles; by Mason and Young for Brooklyn Wanderers.

CORP. BLOOMFIELD FIRST.

Makes the Best Rifle Score in the Class Match on the Seventh's Range.

The class match provided the rifle competition at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening. A large number of marksmen took part and some very good scores were made. Each man had seven shots standing and seven prone at 200 and 500 yards, respectively. All scores having the same numerical values constituted a class, and five prizes were offered.

Corp. Bloomfield of Company H carried off the highest honors, getting an aggregate of 69. Corp. Stevens of Company F secured a similar total, but, technically considered, the first-named won in the first class. Private Bavier got the prize in the second class with a total of 68. The complete list of trophy winners follows:

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Corp. W. Bloomfield, Co. H	34	35	69
Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C	33	35	68
Corp. C. Drake, Co. F	34	33	67
Private J. D. Ford, Co. F	34	32	66
Corp. E. T. Donnelly, Co. C	33	32	65

Other creditable scores were as follows:

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	34	35	69
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F	33	35	68
Private E. P. Fowler, Co. B	33	35	68
Corp. W. F. Smith, Co. C	33	34	67
Corp. T. D. Scoble, Co. C	33	34	67
Private C. Cragin, Co. I	32	35	67
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., n.-c. staff	32	35	67
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	33	33	66
Corp. H. E. Crall, Co. G	33	33	66
Private C. Duval, Co. I	32	34	66
Corp. G. M. Carnochan, Co. K	32	34	66
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	32	34	66
Sergt. R. C. Fisher, Co. F	31	35	66
Sergt. P. J. White, Co. D	31	35	66
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F	31	35	66
Private R. S. Spencer, Co. G	34	30	64

AMATEUR ATHLETIC AFFAIRS.

Board of Governors of the A. A. U. to Revise Constitution and By-Laws.

The Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union and their Rules Committee propose to thoroughly revise the constitution, by-laws, general rules, and athletic rules before the publication of a new handbook which must be issued this Spring. They will be pleased to receive suggestions from any person interested in amateur athletic sport concerning desirable changes in, or additions to, or excisions from the contents of the present handbook.

All suggestions made, no matter by whom, will receive due consideration, and the new handbook, after revision, will be submitted to the Amateur Athletic Union for approval by mail vote.

Communications on this matter can be addressed to William B. Curtis, Post Office Box 938, New-York City.

The annual schedule meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., for the adoption of the annual schedule of athletic meetings and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought before it. The meeting will be held at the Astor House, commencing at 8 P. M.

HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S.

Prize List Is Out, and Entries Close March 18.

The fourth annual exhibit of horses at Durland's Riding Academy has already been announced. Details of the various classes and the style of the competition are presented in the official prize list, which has just been issued. There are six regular events for saddle horses, and a champion cup, given by Foss & Doerr, for the best among the blue-ribbon winners. Besides, there is a prize for the high-school saddlers, and one for ponies between 10 and 14.1 hands.

There are competitions for tandems, to be ridden, and for the best amateur tandem driver of saddle horses to go between obstacles on a trot. Weight carriers for ladies and gentlemen have also a chance to win renown. The hunters and jumpers have a large place in the programme, including a high jump up to 6 feet 6 inches. The Central Park police may enter their chargers in one class and be judged on the manner in which they go through their drill and exercises.

The carriage classes include light and heavy harness, and range from single road rigs to four-in-hands. Local dealers may compete in two competitions for knee actors, and a champion cup goes to the best harness horse in the show. The special prizes number five, the first one for the best-appointed lady's single turnout, the second for the best all-around actor, the third for the best-appointed private hansom cab, the fourth for the best performance of professional coachmen with pair of horses driven between obstacles. C. L. Railey offers his customary prize for the best saddle horse. Entries close Monday, the 18th inst., at the office of the riding academy, in Columbus Plaza.

Ives in Poor Health.

LEADVILLE, Col., March 3.—The billiard game scheduled to be played here between Schaefer and Ives had to be canceled on account of Ives's illness. His nose bled from the time he arrived here in the morning until evening, when he took the train for the West. His physicians were fearful at one time that Ives would be too weak to be removed, but he was got to the train and made as comfortable as possible, but in a very weak condition. It is reported that he has lost twenty-four pounds in four weeks.

National Fencing Championships.

The final competitions for the national fencing championships, under the joint auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, will be held on April 26 and 27, at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street. The preliminaries will be decided in division contests on or before the 27th inst. The entries will close with Charles Totham, Secretary, 82 Beekman Street, on the 22d inst.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Newspaper men at Washington and elsewhere appear too much disposed to make a freak of the new Senator from South Carolina. They are surprised that there is "so little of the hayseed about him," and that "he dresses as well as the average Congressman," because, as they allege, "five years ago he had never been sixteen miles from home, and had never seen a locomotive." Such stuff is rot. Mr. Tillman is an educated man, and comes from a section of his State noted for its refinement, quite as much as for the hot blood of its sons. He saw a locomotive—if that is a measure of civilization—certainly as much as nineteen years ago, when he went over to the neighborhood of Augusta on some urgent business for the Democratic Party. His hayseed ways are principally for political effect. An old Confederate Colonel of cavalry one day watched Tillman, whom he had never seen before, figuratively comb his hair for hayseed during a political speech. "That man," said the Colonel, after deep study, "that man is a gentleman in disguise."

Readers of The Times who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold will

Confer a Favor

by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour . . .

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Theresina, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Theresina";) at 1 PM for Cape Gracias and Jamaica, per steamship Portia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Portia";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Brenkwater, from New-Orleans; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 5 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Gulf of Taranto.

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Venezuela, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10:30 AM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Victoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Salerno.")

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *3 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 9 and up to March *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. SCHAYPER, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Massachusetts, March 9.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, March 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, March 8
SEMINOLE.....Monday, March 11
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. S.F.&W.Ry, 261 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R.
W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTS[illegible] OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W[illegible] GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO